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2006
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE ILLINOIS COURTS

Administrative Summary

THE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS



Left to Right: Justice Lloyd A. Karameier, Justice Thomas L. Kilbride, Justice Charles E. Freeman, Chief Justice Robert R. Thomas, Justice Thomas R. Fitzgerald, Justice Rita B. Garman, Justice Anne M. Burke.



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Cover Design: Inside the Illinois Supreme Court, Springfield, Illinois. The murals within the courtroom were completed in 1911 by Albert H. Krehbiel and depict the "Origin, Function, and Continuity of Law" using allegorical and mythological figures. Mr. W. Carby Zimmerman, architect of the Supreme Court Building, considered the work to be an "example of the best mural painting ever executed in the West." (information source: www.krehbielart.com) Cover photos provided by Daniels-Ackerman Photography.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL



Cynthia Y. Cobbs
Director

It is my pleasure to transmit the **2006 Annual Report of the Illinois Courts**, which highlights the various projects and activities undertaken by the Illinois Judicial Branch during this past year. The Report contains a summary of the 2006 Illinois Judicial Conference Annual Meeting and of the activities pursued by the Supreme Court's committees. The Report also contains an overview of the state and local funding for the Illinois Judicial Branch and statistical information regarding court caseloads. Displayed throughout the Report are photographs which illustrate the rich and diverse architecture of Illinois' courthouses at the supreme, appellate and circuit

levels. Each of these courthouses is more than a symbol. They are the embodiment of our great experiment in democracy. As a final matter, the Report provides a brief description of the six divisions of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts.

The Administrative Office gratefully acknowledges the clerks of the supreme, appellate and circuit courts for their assistance and support in supplying the statistical data set forth herein. I also wish to express my gratitude to all who contributed to the Report's preparation. As reflected in the Report, the Illinois judiciary and court personnel remain committed to providing the highest level of quality and access to justice to the citizens of Illinois, a goal which the Administrative Office is both privileged and pleased to facilitate.

For further information on the Illinois Courts and the Administrative Office, I invite you to visit www.state.il.us/court.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Cynthia Y. Cobbs". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name being the most prominent.

Cynthia Y. Cobbs, Director
Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts



A MESSAGE FROM CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERT R. THOMAS

On behalf of my colleagues on the Illinois Supreme Court and the entire Judicial Branch of our state, it is my pleasure to present the 2006 Annual Report of the Illinois Courts. I am pleased to report on many successes of the judicial branch and several key projects initiated by the Supreme Court through the assistance of our Administrative Office. Before presenting the Court's work for 2006, however, I want to acknowledge that anyone in this position recognizes that he stands here on the shoulders of the many accomplished individuals who have preceded him. I want to take this opportunity to recognize the distinguished and exemplary career of my predecessor, former Chief Justice Mary Ann G. McMorrow, who was a member of the Supreme Court from 1992 until her retirement this year. Justice McMorrow was the first woman to serve on the Supreme Court and served as our Chief Justice from September 2002 until September 2005. The Court is grateful to Justice McMorrow for her leadership and contributions to the development of the law and the administration of justice in Illinois. Over the last ten years, the most far reaching change in the administration of the courts has come with the advent of computer technology. No aspect of the justice system has been unaffected. Technology promises increased efficiencies that enhance court services and functions. That said, the Court is not unmindful that with expanded technologies, comes the principled requirement to keep justice accessible to all and to adopt sound procedural protections and privacy principles. During calendar year 2006, technological innovations were among the areas of primary focus for the Supreme Court.

To identify and utilize information technologies that advance the services and functions of the courts, and increase their effectiveness by enhancing the quality, timeliness and efficiency of decision-making, the Court initiated several electronic business projects. First, the Court adopted the *Electronic Business Initiative*, an overarching strategy, crafted by our Administrative Office, to provide the framework that ensures access and provides compatibility and uniformity among all of

Illinois' trial courts. In 2006, the Court established the "*Standards for Accepting Electronic Pleas of Guilty in the Illinois Courts Pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 529.*" These standards will enable the orderly development of practices and procedures relating to internet use for submitting and verifying guilty pleas in minor traffic and conservation offenses. Finally, the Court expanded its Electronic Filing Pilot Project, which invites chief circuit judges and clerks of the circuit courts to jointly submit proposals for the electronic filing of court documents for approval by the Supreme Court, to include Cook and Will Counties in addition to the existing site in DuPage County.

In 2006, the website for the Supreme Court (www.state.il.us/court) was redesigned, reorganized, expanded, and yet streamlined, to provide smooth access to a broad range of court and court related information. Navigation of the website to locate the most popular information about the Illinois Judicial Branch is now almost effortless. In addition, new features have been added to aid the public, educators and members of the legal profession. For example, "Citizen Self-Help" offers guides to the court system as well as links to information regarding citizen rights, responsibilities and legal resources such as Illinois child support information and an Illinois attorney locator. The newly designed site provides a platform which is visually appealing, interactive, and more efficiently organized to present information and services that relate to the entire Illinois Judicial Branch.

The Court also instituted several additional initiatives aimed at improving the judicial system in 2006, specifically seeking to identify and implement court practices and procedures that protect children, strengthen families, and assist Illinois' most vulnerable citizens. The Supreme Court adopted the "900 Series" of new rules to expedite and ensure the best interests of children is the focus in all custody cases. These rules mandate that all child custody proceedings be scheduled and heard on an expedited basis; that continuances shall not be granted 'except for good cause shown' and only if the continuance 'is consistent with the health, safety and best interests of the child;' and require a judge to render a decision as soon as

possible but not later than 60 days after completion of trial or hearing. The rules also require that attorneys who are appointed in child custody and adoption cases meet certain minimum requirements as well as mandating education courses for judges who may be called upon to hear custody cases.

In addition to improving the administration of justice for children in custody proceedings, the Supreme Court focused on increasing *pro bono* legal services. The Court adopted a rule designed to encourage all Illinois lawyers to improve the delivery of legal services to the poor and to persons of limited means. Supreme Court Rule 756 requires all licensed Illinois attorneys to report annually whether they have provided *pro bono* legal services in the past 12 months, along with the approximate number of hours provided without charge or expectation of a fee. Rule 756 is intended to impose a mandatory reporting requirement to serve as an annual reminder to the lawyers of Illinois that *pro bono* legal service is an integral part of a lawyer's professionalism.

The Court's focus in 2006 was not limited to improving legal services. The Court also initiated improvements in the judiciary. In conjunction with its Minimum Continuing Legal Education requirements for Illinois attorneys established in 2005, the Court in 2006 adopted the Mandatory Continuing Judicial Education provisions for the Illinois judiciary. More specifically, all associate, circuit and appellate judges will be required to attain 30 hours of continuing judicial education over a two-year period, including content addressing judicial conduct, ethics and professionalism issues. This new requirement will be fulfilled by judges through the presentation of an expanded 30-hour Judicial Education Conference beginning in 2008. At a minimum, judges should always be current on the latest developments in the law. At the same time, judges are in a unique position to foster a culture of professionalism and civility. The Court is confident that these new judicial education requirements will contribute to improving public confidence and trust in the Third Branch.

The year 2006 concluded the inaugural twelve months of work by the Supreme Court's Commission on Professionalism. Created by the Court in

2005, the goal of the Commission is to promote, among the members of the Illinois bench and bar, principles of integrity, professionalism and civility. The Commission and its staff, in pursuit of preserving core values of the legal profession such as the provision of equitable, effective and efficient resolution of problems and disputes for the people of Illinois, has initiated planning and activities in local jurisdictions to pilot aspirational models of professionalism.

Before closing these remarks, I would like to briefly note the work of the Administrative Office, which serves as the administrative arm of the Supreme Court. Headed by the Supreme Court's Administrative Director, Cynthia Y. Cobbs, and under her leadership, the Administrative Office provides organizational, administrative and technical support to all three levels of Illinois'

courts and serves as liaison to the Supreme Court's various committees. The Administrative Director and staff work with the Chief Justice and the Court to prepare, present and follow-up on the policy matters affecting the judiciary, including fiscal and programmatic issues, rules, and topics related to the other branches of state government and to entities which are involved in, or have an interest in, the administration of the Judicial Branch. A more detailed description of the responsibilities and programs of each of the divisions of the Adminis-

trative Office is contained elsewhere in this publication.

I invite your review of the work and accomplishments of the Illinois Judicial Branch and the Administrative Office as contained in the 2006 Annual Report. Finally, I want to extend my appreciation to all who have assisted with the numerous projects and initiatives featured herein. It is my profound privilege to serve you and to work with you, as your Chief Justice.



Robert R. Thomas
Chief Justice



Inside the Illinois Supreme Court

2006 ANNUAL REPORT TO THE NINETY-FIFTH ILLINOIS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

January 31, 2007

Honorable Michael J. Madigan
Speaker of the House
House of Representatives
Springfield, Illinois 62706

Honorable Emil Jones, Jr.
President of the Senate
State Senate
Springfield, Illinois 62706

Honorable Tom Cross
Republican Leader
House of Representatives
Springfield, Illinois 62706

Honorable Frank C. Watson
Republican Leader
State Senate
Springfield, Illinois 62706

Gentlemen:

Attached is the 2006 Annual Report of the Illinois Supreme Court. I submit this Report to the General Assembly pursuant to Article VI, Section 17 of the Illinois Constitution of 1970, which requires the Supreme Court to report annually in writing to the General Assembly regarding the annual Judicial Conference. The Judicial Conference considers the work of the courts and suggests improvements in the administration of justice. In compliance with the constitutional mandate, this Report includes a summary of the work performed by the several committees which make up the Judicial Conference.

The Committees of the Judicial Conference include (1) Alternative Dispute Resolution, (2) Automation and Technology, (3) Criminal Law and Probation Administration, (4) Discovery Procedures, (5) Education, (6) Study Committee on Complex Litigation, and (7) Study Committee on Juvenile Justice. The Judicial Conference was convened on October 19, 2006, to consider the aforementioned committees' reports and recommendations. Those reports detailed initiatives undertaken by the respective committees during Conference Year 2006. This Annual Report summarizes those initiatives, which also foretell of the projects and goals anticipated to be undertaken by the conference committees in 2007.

This report additionally includes a summary of selected Supreme Court decisions which are offered for the General Assembly's consideration. In offering these matters for the legislatures's consideration, the Court is not unmindful of the respective roles of the General Assembly and the Court. While we intend no intrusion upon the prerogatives of the General Assembly in the exercise of its authority, we do respectfully offer these matters for your consideration and look forward to the General Assembly's continued responsiveness and support.

With the submission of this report to the General Assembly, the Supreme Court renews its commitment to the effective administration of justice and the management of the courts, to the careful stewardship of those resources provided for the operation of the courts, and to the development of plans and goals designed to assure that the Illinois judicial branch provides justice to our citizens and upholds the rule of law.

On behalf of the Court, I respectfully submit the Supreme Court's 2006 Annual Report to the General Assembly.

Sincerely,



Robert R. Thomas
Chief Justice
Supreme Court of Illinois

2006 Illinois Judicial Conference The annual meeting of the Illinois Judicial Conference was held on October 19, 2006, in Chicago. The Conference, which is authorized by Article 6, Section 17 of the Illinois Constitution, is mandated to consider the work of the courts and to suggest improvements in the administration of justice. The constitutional mandate is implemented through Supreme Court Rule 41, which defines the duties and the membership of the Illinois Judicial Conference. Consistent with the Rule, the Conference is composed of judges from every level of the judiciary representing Illinois' five judicial districts. The Justices of the Supreme Court of Illinois, including the Chief Justice, who presides over the Conference, also serve as members.

The work of the Judicial Conference is conducted throughout the year, largely through the efforts of seven appointed committees: Automation and Technology Committee, Alternative Dispute Resolution Coordinating Committee, Study Committee on Complex Litigation, Committee on Criminal Law and Probation Administration, Committee on Discovery Procedures, Study Committee on Juvenile Justice, and the Committee on Education. The rosters of the various committees include appellate, circuit and associate judges who serve as full members of the Judicial Conference. The work of the committees is aided by non-Judicial Conference judges, law professors, and attorneys, who are appointed by the Supreme Court to serve as either associate members or advisors. Senior level staff of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts serve as liaisons to the committees to support their work as defined in the committee charge.

The Executive Committee, which is also authorized through Supreme Court Rule 41, acts on behalf of the Conference when the Conference is not in session. The Executive Committee is comprised of fourteen judges, six of whom are from the First Judicial District (Cook County) and the remaining eight of whom are from judicial districts two, three, four and five. The Executive Committee previews the written reports of the conference committees and submits, for the Supreme Court's approval, an agenda for the annual meeting.

The 2006 Annual Meeting of the Judicial Conference, as was the manner in the two prior years, was consolidated into a one-day format in order to minimize judicial time away from the bench and to effectively manage costs. The meeting was convened by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, the Honorable Robert

R. Thomas. In his opening remarks, Chief Justice Thomas welcomed the Conference members and thanked them for their hard work during the Conference year. He also recognized the presence of current members of the Supreme Court as well as retired Supreme Court Justices Mary Ann G. McMorrow and John Nickels. In concluding his introductions, Justice Thomas recognized Cynthia Y. Cobbs, Director of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, and thanked the Director and her staff for their work in preparing for the annual meeting of the Conference.

Chief Justice Thomas remarked that, notwithstanding that the Judicial Conference is constitutionally mandated, such a gathering, to improve the administration of justice, would occur absent such a mandate because of the sense of commitment to duty that is commonly shared by Illinois' judges. Reflecting on the role of the judiciary as a coequal branch of government, the Chief Justice noted that the judiciary is charged not only with deciding individual cases, but also with managing and administering the system in which those decisions are made. Citing the *Federalist 78*, and Hamilton's analysis of the role of the judiciary in a true democracy, Justice Thomas reminded all in attendance that the judiciary's strength lies not in the power of the sword, nor in the power of the purse, but rather, it lies in the power of our judgments. If the judgments are just and persuasive, then the judiciary will have earned, and continue to earn, the respect of the other two branches of government.

Chief Justice Thomas offered to the attendees that the purpose of the Judicial Conference, "to consider the work of the courts and to suggest improvements in the administration of justice," essentially provides a compulsory self-evaluation. A little introspection, the Chief offered, is always a good thing. Over the past few years, the Supreme Court of Illinois has taken active and high-profile measures to ensure that the attorneys of Illinois are serving the judicial system effectively and with a high degree of professionalism. The Supreme Court recently enacted rules establishing minimum continuing legal education requirements for attorneys, and in an equally worthy initiative, created the Supreme Court Commission on Professionalism to create a forum in which lawyers, judges and legal educators can explore the meaning and aspirations of professionalism in contemporary legal practice. While these programs focus on the attorney side of the system, Justice Thomas also

highlighted that judges must also take affirmative steps to ensure that the system lawyers serve is the best it can be. To that end, the Supreme Court has increased the continuing education requirement for Illinois judges. Beginning in 2008, the judges of the state of Illinois, like the lawyers of the state, will be required to complete 30 hours of approved course work every two years.

In closing, Chief Justice Thomas commented that the important work of the Conference, the amount of study, debate and analysis that is dedicated by each committee to meet its charge and tasks, is the foundation for improving the quality and efficiency of our justice system. The committees' work during Conference Year 2006 provides a hint of the great things that are to come that will shape the future of the judicial branch.

The Annual Meeting continued with time dedicated to Conference Committee meetings, devoted in part to finalization of the Committees' annual reports and to initiate planning for Conference Year 2007. The afternoon plenary session included a presentation of each of the committees' activities in Conference Year 2006 and some initial suggestions for tasks in Conference Year 2007. The following summarizes the written and oral substance of those reports:

Alternative Dispute Resolution Coordinating Committee

The Alternative Dispute Resolution Coordinating Committee monitored both Court-Annexed Mandatory Arbitration Programs and Court-Sponsored Major Civil Case Mediation Programs.

During the course of the Conference year, the Committee met with arbitration administrators and supervising judges of circuits with mandatory arbitration programs. Meeting topics included discussion on amending Supreme Court Rule 87 with respect to arbitrator compensation, Supreme Court Rule 93 with respect to the rejection fee for an arbitration award, consideration of the feasibility of a *voluntary* arbitration program, and discussion on programmatic issues raised by arbitration administrators and supervising judges.

Currently, Supreme Court Rule 87 provides that arbitrators be compensated at the rate of \$75 per case. Noting that the compensation amount has not increased since the inception of the program, the Committee recommended to the Court that, upon research by the Administrative

Office of the Illinois Courts, the compensation rate be increased.

Supreme Court Rule 93 mandates that a fee of either \$200 or \$500, dependent upon the amount of the award, shall be paid by litigants who, upon the announcement of the arbitrator's award, rejects that award. Upon rejection, an arbitration case may be disposed of by proceeding to trial but, more often than not, the case terminates by settlement of the parties. In addition to the Committee's recommendation for an increase in the arbitrator's fee, the Committee also recommended that the Court consider an increase in the arbitration award rejection fee.

Finally, the Committee focused some attention on identifying a means by which the Court could indicate appreciation to those Illinois attorneys who serve as arbitrators. In that regard, the Committee suggested that the Supreme Court issue Certificates of Appreciation acknowledging arbitrator service and dedication to the arbitration program.

Automation and Technology Committee

In Conference Year 2006, the Automation and Technology Committee was charged to continue its work in examining and analyzing the



Illinois State Capitol

myriad issues related to the effective and efficient use of technology in the Illinois courts. A new project undertaken in this conference year included the Committee's development of a Disaster Recovery Guide ("Guide") for use in the trial courts. In its current format, the Guide identifies critical topics and procedures which may be included in a court's disaster recovery plan. The Guide includes general topics, sample responses and templates that may be customized for each county where more detailed information and practices can be included for county and circuit-wide disaster recovery plans. The Guide also facilitates the sharing of resources, practices, and procedures among neighboring counties/circuits.

The Committee also began discussions regarding the use of video conferencing and video arraignment equipment in the circuit courts. While recognizing the benefits of the availability of such technology, myriad issues are presented by its use, including equipment costs and integration of existing technology systems. Continued research and analysis will include further exploration of the costs and concerns of video arraignment systems and additional research in the technology required to support these systems.

Study Committee on Complex Litigation

The charge to the Study Committee on Complex Litigation is to study and make recommendations regarding the management of multiple, overlapping litigation and other problems associated with complex litigation. The Illinois Manual for Complex Civil Litigation and the companion Manual for Complex Criminal Litigation were first developed by the Committee in 1991 and 1997, respectively. Both Manuals are updated annually, with the Committee periodically adding a new topical area to one or both manuals. In Conference Year 2006, the Committee monitored and culled case law and other legal developments involving complex litigation in order to keep the Manuals current. Updated information will be incorporated in the main text of the civil and criminal manuals. The text of the manuals will continue to be available on CD-ROM which affords users the convenience of downloading, hyperlink and search capabilities.

This year the Committee undertook the drafting of a new Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) section for inclusion in the Civil Manual. The new section, which covers the use of ADR in

specific types of complex cases, such as class actions, mass torts, and construction and real estate disputes, is intended to provide guidance to judges in selecting cases that likely will most benefit from ADR. A final version of the new draft section will be finalized for inclusion in the Manual upon review and comment by the Alternative Dispute Resolution Coordinating Committee.

Finally, the Committee considered the utility of centralized document depositories in complex litigation cases. Such repositories, which are currently utilized in the Third Judicial Circuit and the Circuit Court of Cook County, serve the purpose of promoting the efficient and economical management of voluminous documents in multi-party litigation. The Committee recommended that the use of centralized document depositories be expanded in Illinois for appropriate complex litigation cases.

In the next Conference year, the Committee plans to continue monitoring and evaluating case law, rule changes, and legislation in order to update and supplement the Manual for Complex Civil Litigation and the Manual for Complex Criminal Litigation to keep them current. The Committee also will work to update the forms currently contained in the Manual Appendixes and make them available electronically which will permit judges easy access to form orders.

Committee on Criminal Law and Probation Administration

The Committee on Criminal Law and Probation Administration focused its work on three major areas: evidence-based practices (EBP), the efficacy of problem-solving courts, and review of Supreme Court Rule 415. EBP is the term used to represent a body of research based strategies in the study of criminal conduct that, when implemented, demonstrate substantial impact in reducing offender recidivism. The Committee conducted literature reviews, held interviews with probation departments and select judiciary, as well as attended workshops on EBP. The review of these principles has prompted the Committee to seek approval from the Supreme Court to develop a guide for use by judges to assist their work in crafting targeted and effective conditions of community-based sentences.

There are no less than thirty-five problem solving courts in either operational or implementation phases in Illinois. Since the creation of the first drug court in the Circuit Court of Cook County in

1989, several other jurisdictions have created problem solving courts, including mental health courts. The Committee conducted a survey of those several therapeutic courts and compiled a summary report which includes such information as the description of the purpose, case processing procedures, administration, and staff training for such courts. The compiled report was filed as a part of the Committee's report and serves to provide the Court with an inventory of Illinois' current specialty courts.

Finally, the Committee concentrated some of its efforts on examining a proposed amendment to Supreme Court Rule 415. Rule 415 addresses the regulation of discovery in criminal proceedings in the trial courts. The amendment, as proposed, would have allowed defense counsel the option of providing a copy of discovery to the defendant. Upon completion of its review, the Committee determined to recommend rejection of the proposed amendment because of the concern that it could give rise to increased harassment, or reprisals, against witnesses and alleged victims.

Committee on Discovery Procedures

The Committee on Discovery Procedures addressed the problems associated with sorting through various and often voluminous documents submitted pursuant to a written request to produce under Supreme Court Rule 214. The Committee sought to clarify the rule by requiring that documents, produced pursuant to a Rule 214 request, are labeled to correspond with the specific categories in the written request. Consistent with Supreme Court Rule 3, which sets forth procedures for the creation or amendment of Supreme Court Rules, the Committee forwarded its proposed amendments to the Supreme Court Rules Committee.

The Committee also analyzed the abuses surrounding a request to admit under Supreme Court Rule 216, which include burying the request with numerous other discovery requests where they are more likely to go undetected by the responding party until after the deadline has passed. The Committee found that such abuses often occur in small cases in high volume courtrooms, such as municipal court, where many of the law firms are "bulk filers," who represent credit card companies and collection agencies, and many of the litigants are *pro se*. After much discussion, the Committee proposed certain narrow amendments to Rule 216, including

requiring prior leave of court before serving a request to admit; proper notice to all parties; and, prohibiting such requests from being served more than 120 days after the filing of a responsive pleading unless there is agreement otherwise, or the court so orders. Nevertheless, the Committee limited application of its proposed amendments to civil actions not in excess of \$50,000. Consistent with Supreme Court Rule 3, the Committee forwarded its proposed amendments to the Supreme Court Rules Committee.

The Committee began exploring the feasibility and nuances of a rule requiring mandatory disclosure of relevant documents to address the problem of parties not receiving relevant information before trial. The Committee considered, but rejected, adopting the automatic disclosure of documents procedure required under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26. Instead, the Committee is considering a form of minimum disclosure whereby certain aspects of Supreme Court Rule 222, which has its own mandatory disclosure requirements for civil actions seeking money damages not in excess of \$50,000, are made applicable to general discovery. To assist its discussion, the Committee has begun to examine discovery rules concerning disclosure in other states, along with gathering information about the use of case management conferences and related orders.

Committee on Education

The Supreme Court's Comprehensive Judicial Education Plan was first implemented in 1998. The Committee on Education is charged with identifying and addressing the ongoing education needs for the Illinois judiciary. Since the Plan's inception, the Committee, in collaboration with the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, has developed and presented a wide range of judicial education programming for Illinois' judiciary annually.

In March 2006, the scope of the Committee's charge grew, with the Supreme Court's adoption of Minimum Continuing Judicial Education (MCJE) provisions for all circuit, associate and appellate judges, through the presentation of an expanded 30-hour Education Conference in alternate years, beginning in 2008.

In accordance with its overall charge and the new MCJE provisions, the Committee undertook key specific activities and priorities in Conference Year 2006:

- Developing and recommending a "core" judicial education curriculum for Illinois judges which identifies the key judicial education topics and issues to be addressed through the judicial education activities each Conference year;
- Enhancing the identification, recruitment and preparation of potential judicial education faculty members in each of the recommended core curriculum areas;
- Assessing the needs of Illinois judges for comprehensive judicial reference documents, "benchbooks," and self-study materials and recommending a plan, including a template for seminar materials, to meet the identified needs; and
- Recommending a plan for advanced use of technology to deliver judicial education programs and resources, including web-casting, web archiving, CD and DVD tutorials, and other "distance learning" options.

In addition to assessing judicial education needs and initiating implementation of the Court's MCJE provisions, the Committee's Conference Year 2006 activities included conducting Education Conference 2006, a full seminar series, the annual New Judge Seminar and the annual Faculty Development Workshop as well as initial planning for the 2007 Advanced Judicial Academy. The Resource Lending Library, sponsored by the Committee and operated by the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, continues to serve as a valued judicial education resource.

Study Committee on Juvenile Justice

The Study Committee on Juvenile Justice updated Volume II of the *Illinois Juvenile Law Benchbook*, which primarily addresses juvenile court proceedings involving abuse, neglect, and dependency. The Committee researched and drafted provisions on confidentiality for inclusion in Volume II of the benchbook. The new provisions will address access to juvenile court proceedings and records by the press; access to juvenile court records for research; and, use of a minor's name in notice by publication to the parent. The Committee reasonably anticipates that an update to Volume II will be available for distribution at the New Judge Seminar which will be convened

in January 2007. During the 2007 Conference Year, the Committee seeks to revisit and update Volume I of the *Illinois Juvenile Law Benchbook*, which primarily addresses juvenile court proceedings involving allegations of delinquency.

The Committee also discussed the insufficient funding for the operation/administration of juvenile diversion programs and the related lack of priority for juvenile diversion fees under Supreme Court Rule 529. Rule 529 sets forth the percentage distribution of fines, penalties and costs collected for traffic offenses, which in turn is equal to the bail required by Supreme Court Rule 526. The Committee recommended that in the event the Supreme Court increases the \$75 bail for traffic offenses as provided for in Rule 526, the juvenile diversion fee be given priority under Rule 529.

Finally, the Committee began examining Problem-Solving Courts in the management of juvenile delinquency, abuse, neglect, and dependency cases. The Committee is awaiting responses from various circuits to inquiries made by the Committee about the existence/nature of such specialty courts.

Summary Statement

The work of the seven Judicial Conference Committees is ongoing, with many of the projects and initiatives begun in Conference Year 2006 continuing in 2007. The work of the committees covered a broad range of topics and issues. That work, which included suggestions on improving alternative dispute resolution processes, assessing the efficacy of problem solving courts, providing resources for the continuation of court operations in the event of a disaster, as well as enhancing judicial competence through the development of manuals, benchbooks and course work, will serve to improve the administration of justice in Illinois.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS WHICH THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY MAY WISH TO CONSIDER

Governmental Regulation - Single Subject Clause

In *People v. Olender et al.*, S. Ct. Docket No. 98932 (December 15, 2005), the supreme court held that Public Act 88-669, entitled "An Act in Relation

to Governmental Regulation," violated the single subject clause of the constitution because it contained unrelated provisions that by no fair interpretation have any legitimate relation to one another. The court concluded that not all of the provisions of the Act have a natural and logical connection to the single subject of revenue to the state.

Election Code-Constitutionality

In *O'Brien et al., v. White et al.*, S. Ct. Docket No. 102077 (March 6, 2006), the supreme court considered section 7A-1 of the Election Code (10 ILCS 5/7A-1 (West 2004)). Section 7A-1 of the Election Code provided that an elected judge seeking retention must file a declaration of candidacy to succeed himself or herself on or before the first Monday in December before the general election preceding the expiration of the judge's term of office. The court held that section 7A-1 of the Election Code was facially unconstitutional because it directly conflicted with the clear and unambiguous deadline established by Article VI, §12(d) of the Illinois Constitution which provides that judges have the right to file retention declarations not less than six months before the general election preceding the expiration of their term of office. The supreme court determined that §12(d) is directed at the judge, not the General Assembly, such that it gives the judge the right to file his or her declaration within the constitutionally established time frame.

Endangering the Life or Health of a Child - Mandatory Rebuttable Presumption

In *People v. Jordan*, S. Ct. Docket No. 99895 (January 20, 2006), the supreme court considered section 12-21.6(b) of the Criminal Code of 1961, (720 ILCS 5/12-21.6(b)) which provides that there is a rebuttable presumption that a person committed the offense of endangering the life or health of a child if he or she left a child six (6) years of age or younger unattended in a motor vehicle for more than ten (10) minutes. The court held that section 12-21.6(b) created an unconstitutional mandatory rebuttable presumption which impermissibly shifts the burden of production to the defendant.

Criminal Law-Mandatory Rebuttable Presumption

In *People v. Woodrum*, S. Ct. Docket No. 99984 (October 5, 2006), the supreme court considered section 10-5(b)(10) of the Criminal Code of 1961, (720 ILCS 5/10-5(b)(10) which provides that the "luring or attempted luring of a child under the age of 16 into a motor vehicle, building, house trailer, or dwelling place without consent of the parent or lawful custodian of the child shall be prima facie evidence of other than a lawful purpose." The court concluded that the plain meaning of the phrase "shall be *prima facie* evidence" in section 10-5(b)(10) is that the ultimate fact must be presumed upon proof of the predicate facts unless disproved by evidence to the contrary. Thus, the plain language of section 10-5(b)(10) creates a facially unconstitutional mandatory presumption.

STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING FOR THE COURTS



STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING FOR THE COURTS

Financing the state court system is a shared responsibility of the state and the 102 counties of the state. Revenue to provide court services to the people of the state comes from a variety of sources: the state income tax, county property taxes, case filing fees, court-imposed fines and assessments, and other fees.

State government pays for the salaries, benefits, and office expenses of supreme and appellate court judges, and salaries and benefits of circuit court judges. Effective July 1, 2006, judicial salaries, as determined by the legislature, were: supreme court justices, \$182,739; appellate court judges, \$171,991; circuit court judges, \$157,824; and associate judges, \$147,074. The state also pays for support staff of supreme and appellate court judges, staff in other units of the supreme and appellate courts, court reporters and a small number of other personnel in the circuit courts, and mandatory arbitration staff in several counties. Part of the cost of operating the mandatory arbitration program is offset by fees paid by participants in the program. During 2006, the arbitration filing and rejection fees collected amounted to \$5,764,687.

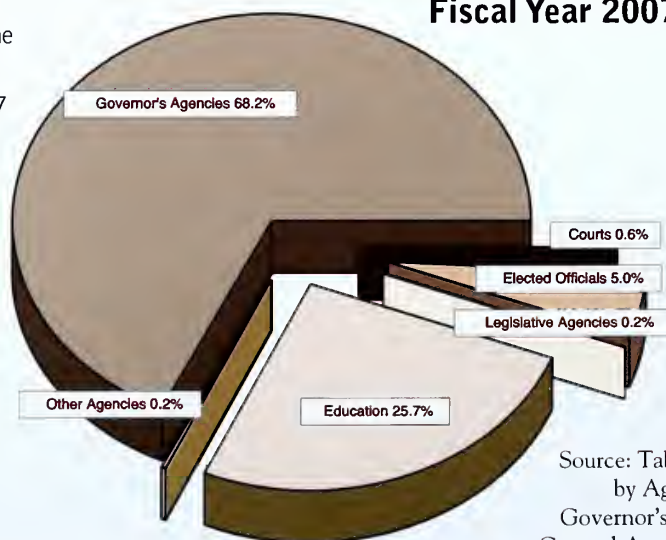
State funding for probation departments currently covers approximately 3,250 probation personnel, for which the counties receive partial salary reimbursement on a monthly basis. At the present time, state funding provides for about 25% of the total cost of probation services in the state.

County governments pay part of the cost of financing circuit court operations. Counties provide office and courtroom space, maintenance, and support staff to assist the circuit court judges. Circuit clerks collect money to help pay for their operations and some court operations. They also collect and disburse revenues to help fund local and state government programs, as summarized on the next page.

State Funding

Appropriations for State Agencies Fiscal Year 2007

The pie chart, to the right, shows the supreme court's share of the total appropriations for Fiscal Year 2007 (July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007). The total appropriation was \$48,494,435,000. The appropriation for the courts was \$286,052,000.



Source: Table I-A: Appropriations by Agency, Chapter 11 Governor's Budget Message to the General Assembly for Fiscal Year 2008

Local Funding

The circuit clerk's office in each county provides a variety of court recordkeeping and financial accounting services. Circuit clerks are elected for four-year terms by the voters in each county. Circuit clerks, with help from deputy clerks, attend sessions of the court, preserve court files and papers, and maintain complete records of all cases. Employees of the clerks' offices are appointed by and are accountable to the circuit clerk, with the county board having budgetary authority. During 2006, the total number of full-time employees in all 102 circuit clerk offices was 3,794, assisted by a total of 225 part-time employees. The cost of operating all circuit clerks' offices totaled \$180,501,677 in 2006.

Revenue to pay for these court-related services comes primarily from property taxes, filing fees, and court-ordered fines and costs. Fines, fees and other costs collected by circuit clerks are governed primarily by statute and supreme court rule.

Revenue to Finance Local Improvements

Fees and court-ordered fines were collected in 2006 by circuit clerks and earmarked for improvements in the clerks' offices and to help defray the cost to the county of operating the courts at the local level.

Court Document Storage Fund	Court Automation Fund	County Law Library Fund	County Fund To Finance the Court System
is used for any costs relative to the storage of court records.	is used to establish and maintain automated systems for keeping court records.	helps defray the costs of maintaining a law library in the county for judges, attorneys, and the public.	is available from fees collected by circuit clerks to help finance the court system in the county.
\$16,160,918	\$15,111,501	\$7,660,908	\$6,542,307

Uncollected Claims

The Administrative Office, the Supreme Court Clerk, the Supreme Court Library, and the Clerks of the five Appellate Districts are responsible for collecting certain fees. Outstanding accounts receivable are normally collected by the unit to which the account is owed. Additionally, a small number of accounts receivable are turned over to private collection agencies and the State Comptroller's offset system. At the end of FY 06, there were 126 claims due and payable, totaling \$613,013.31.

Revenue to Finance Other Programs

In addition to collecting fees for local improvements, circuit clerks receive, account for, and distribute millions of dollars to county governments, various local governmental entities, and various state funds. Some of the programs and dollars collected in 2006 by circuit clerks are listed below:

Child Support and Maintenance: Circuit clerks and the State Disbursement Unit collected and distributed \$986,348,346.

Drug Treatment Fund: Court-ordered drug assessments are used to pay for treatment programs for people addicted to alcohol, cannabis, or controlled substances. \$4,105,439.

Violent Crime Victims Assistance: Court-ordered penalties in criminal and certain traffic cases are used to support victim and witness assistance centers throughout the state. \$6,654,609.

Trauma Center Fund: Fees collected in certain traffic, DUI, and criminal cases are used to support Illinois hospitals that are designated as trauma centers. \$4,823,856.

Traffic and Criminal Conviction Surcharge: An additional penalty imposed in traffic and criminal cases is used for training of law enforcement and correctional officers. \$11,093,344.

Drivers Education Fund: Penalties and forfeitures in offenses reportable to the Secretary of State are used for driver education programs in high schools. \$2,661,489.

CASEFLOW

Illinois has had a unified court system since 1964. In that year, voters approved an amendment to the 1870 constitution which made major changes in the system.

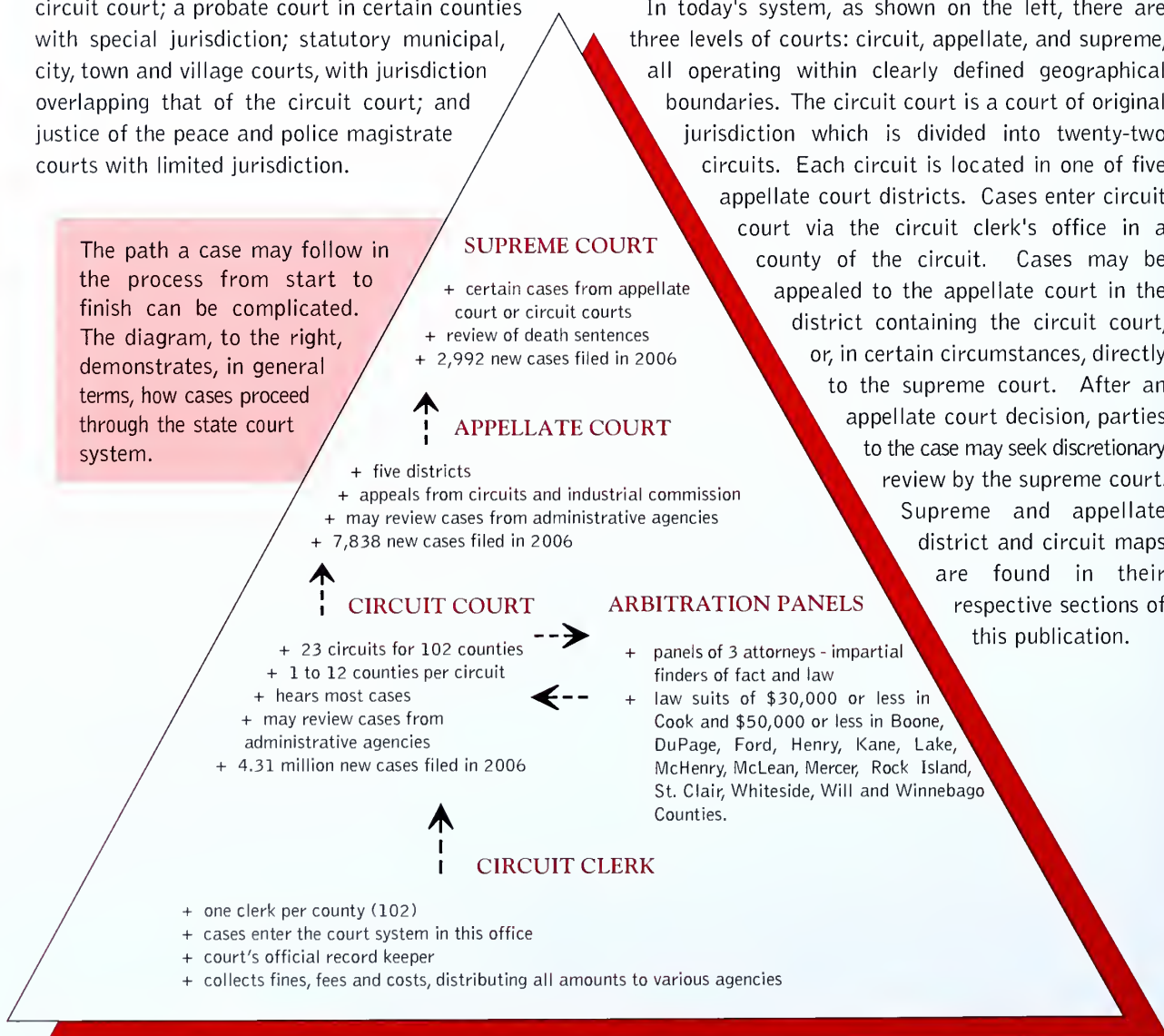
Prior to 1964, the court system was fragmented. The courts of original jurisdiction had some concurrent and overlapping jurisdiction, and each court operated independently of the others. The old system had a circuit court with statewide original jurisdiction in all cases and some appellate jurisdiction; a Superior Court of Cook County having concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Court of Cook County; the Criminal Court of Cook County also having concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Court of Cook County but limited to criminal cases; a county court in each county with special jurisdiction that partially overlapped that of the circuit court; a probate court in certain counties with special jurisdiction; statutory municipal, city, town and village courts, with jurisdiction overlapping that of the circuit court; and justice of the peace and police magistrate courts with limited jurisdiction.

By 1962, Cook County alone had 208 courts: circuit court, superior court, family court, criminal court, probate court, county court, twenty-four city, village, town and municipal courts, seventy-five justice of the peace courts, and 103 police magistrate courts.

In addition, there were seven supreme court districts numbered from south to north and four appellate court districts numbered from north to south. For example, the first supreme court district was in a part of the fourth appellate court district and the seventh supreme court district was in a part of the first appellate court district.

In today's system, as shown on the left, there are three levels of courts: circuit, appellate, and supreme, all operating within clearly defined geographical boundaries. The circuit court is a court of original jurisdiction which is divided into twenty-two circuits. Each circuit is located in one of five appellate court districts. Cases enter circuit court via the circuit clerk's office in a county of the circuit. Cases may be appealed to the appellate court in the district containing the circuit court, or, in certain circumstances, directly to the supreme court. After an appellate court decision, parties to the case may seek discretionary review by the supreme court. Supreme and appellate district and circuit maps are found in their respective sections of this publication.

The path a case may follow in the process from start to finish can be complicated. The diagram, to the right, demonstrates, in general terms, how cases proceed through the state court system.



JUDICIAL BRANCH ADMINISTRATION

Supreme Court

The Supreme Court of Illinois, in addition to being the state's highest court, is responsible for the state's unified trial court, one appellate court with five districts, and several supporting units. General administrative and supervisory authority over the court system is vested in the supreme court. Several advisory bodies assist with this mission by making recommendations to the court. These include the Judicial Conference of Illinois and the various committees of the court. More information about committees can be found in the following sections. The supreme court also makes appointments to other committees, commissions, and boards as listed at the right.

The chief justice is responsible for exercising the court's general administrative and supervisory authority in accordance with the court's rules. The supreme court appoints an administrative director to assist the chief justice in his duties. The staff of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts supports this function.

Key support personnel exist at each level of the court to assist judges with the administration of justice. At the supreme court level, this includes the clerk of the supreme court, research director, marshal, and supreme court librarian and their staffs. Each support unit is described on page eighteen.

Appellate Court

At the appellate court level, the presiding judge and judges of each appellate district are assisted by a clerk of the appellate court and research director and their staffs appointed by the appellate judges. Appeals enter the clerk's office, where deputy clerks assign them filing schedules and actively monitor and review cases as they progress through record preparation, motions, briefing, and oral arguments. Problems such as late filings, jurisdictional defects, inadequate records or noncompliant briefs are referred to the court. After the court has heard an appeal, the clerk's office issues the court's decision and tracks all post-decision activity. The clerk's office also manages the court's computerized and manual recordkeeping systems and oversees the maintenance of physical facilities. The clerk responds to requests and questions concerning the court's cases and procedures. The research director oversees a staff of attorneys and secretaries providing centralized legal research services to judges.

Circuit Court

Each circuit is administered by a chief judge who is selected by the circuit court judges of the circuit. The chief judge is assisted by an administrative assistant and/or trial court administrator and other support staff. The number of counties in each circuit currently ranges from one to twelve. In each county, voters elect a circuit clerk for a four-year term. Circuit clerks, with help from deputy clerks hired by the circuit clerk, attend sessions of the court, preserve court files and papers, maintain complete records of all cases, and maintain records of money received and disbursed.

Judicial Inquiry Board

The supreme court appoints two circuit judges to the board (the governor also appoints four non-lawyers and three lawyers) which receives and investigates complaints against judges and prosecutes the validated complaint before the Illinois Courts Commission.

Illinois Courts Commission

The commission consists of a supreme court justice, two circuit judges selected by the supreme court, two appellate court judges selected by the appellate court, and two citizen members selected by the governor. The commission hears complaints brought by the Judicial Inquiry Board and can discipline a judge or remove a judge from office.

Board of Admissions to the Bar

The supreme court establishes rules and standards for the education, testing, and admission of law school graduates to the practice of law in the state and appoints seven attorneys to sit on the board. The board oversees the process of admitting law school graduates to the practice of law.

Committee on Character and Fitness

The supreme court appoints attorneys to a committee in each of the five judicial districts to evaluate the moral character and general fitness of applicants to practice law.

Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission

The supreme court establishes rules for the registration and discipline of attorneys and appoints four lawyers and three non-lawyers to the commission which oversees the registration and disciplinary process.

State Appellate Defender

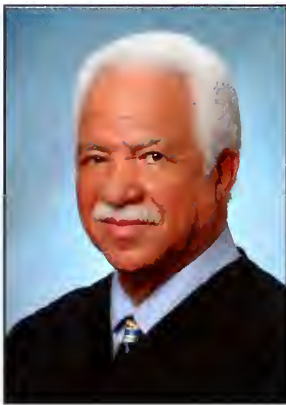
The supreme court appoints the State Appellate Defender and two members of the State Appellate Defender Commission. Each appellate court district appoints one member to the Commission (the governor appoints two members).

Board of Trustees of the Judges Retirement System

The supreme court appoints three judges to the Board of Trustees of the Judges Retirement System and the chief justice is an ex-officio member (as is the state treasurer).

THE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT

The supreme court is the state's highest court; it also supervises and administers the state's judicial system. The state is divided into five judicial districts, with three justices elected from the first district (Cook County) and one justice elected from each of the other four districts. Justices are elected in partisan elections for ten years and may be retained in office for additional terms of ten years. A chief justice is elected by the other justices for a term of three years.



Charles E. Freeman

Justice Freeman received a Juris Doctor degree from The John Marshall Law School, Chicago. Early in his career he served as an Assistant Attorney General, Assistant State's Attorney, and an attorney for the Board of Election Commissioners. He served as a commissioner on the Illinois Commerce Commission from 1973 to 1976. He was in the private practice of law from 1962 to 1976. In 1976, he was elected a Circuit Judge in Cook County where he served for ten years. He was elected to the Appellate Court in 1986 and to the Illinois Supreme Court on November 6, 1990, as the first African-American to serve on the Court. On May 12, 1997, he was selected as Chief Justice and served in that capacity until January 1, 2000.



Thomas R. Fitzgerald

Justice Fitzgerald received his law degree from The John Marshall Law School, Chicago. He began his career in the law as a prosecutor in the Cook County State's Attorney's Office. When first elected to the bench in 1976, he was the youngest Cook County judge. In 1989, he was elevated to presiding judge of Cook County's criminal courts and was appointed to serve as the presiding judge of Illinois' first statewide Grand Jury. Justice Fitzgerald was elected to the Supreme Court of Illinois for the First District in 2000.



Thomas L. Kilbride

Justice Kilbride received his law degree from Antioch School of Law in Washington, D.C., in 1981. He practiced law for 20 years in Rock Island, engaging in the general practice of law, including appeals, environmental law, labor law, employment matters, and other general civil and criminal matters. He was admitted to practice in the United States District Court of Central Illinois and the United States Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals. Justice Kilbride was elected to the Supreme Court of Illinois for the Third District in 2000.



Robert R. Thomas
Chief Justice

Chief Justice Robert R. Thomas was born on August 7, 1952, in Rochester, NY. He received his B.A. degree in Government from the University of Notre Dame in 1974, and was named an Academic All-American in that same year. He received his J.D. degree from Loyola University School of Law in 1981. He was elected Circuit Court Judge in DuPage County in 1988. There, he presided over civil jury trials and was the Acting Chief Judge from 1989 to 1994. In 1994, Judge Thomas was elected to the Appellate Court Second District. On December 4, 2000, Justice Thomas was sworn in as the Illinois Supreme Court Justice for the Second District. In April 1996, Justice Thomas was inducted into the Academic All-American Hall of Fame, and in January 1999, he received the prestigious NCAA Silver Anniversary Award. Justice Thomas is a member of the DuPage County Bar Association. He was selected as Chief Justice during the 2005 September Term of the Supreme Court.

Justice Garman received a Juris Doctor degree from the University of Iowa College of Law in 1968. She was an Assistant State's Attorney in Vermilion County from 1969-1973. She then engaged in private practice with Sebat, Swanson, Banks, Lessen & Garman and was an Associate Judge for 12 years. Justice Garman was a Circuit Judge in the Fifth Judicial Circuit (1986-95) and Presiding Circuit Judge (1987-95). She was assigned to the Appellate Court, Fourth District, in July 1995, and was elected to the position in November 1996. Justice Garman was appointed to the Supreme Court on February 1, 2001 and subsequently elected to the Supreme Court on December 2, 2002.



Rita B. Garman

Justice Karmeier received his law degree from the University of Illinois. From 1964 through 1986, he engaged in private law practice, clerked for Illinois Supreme Court Justice Byron O. House and United States District Court Judge James L. Foreman, and served as Washington County State's Attorney. Justice Karmeier has served on the Illinois Supreme Court Committee on Pattern Jury Instructions in Criminal Cases, presiding as Chair of the Committee from 2003 to 2004. He served as Resident Circuit Judge of Washington County from 1986 through 2004 when he was elected to the Supreme Court.



Lloyd A. Karmeier

Justice Burke was born on Feb. 3, 1944, in Chicago. She received her B.A. degree in education from DePaul University in 1976 and her J.D. degree from IIT/Chicago-Kent College of Law in 1983. She was admitted to the Federal Court, Northern District of Illinois, in 1983, the United States Court of Appeals for the 7th Circuit in 1985, and certified for the Trial Bar, Federal District Court in 1987. In August 1995, she was appointed to the Appellate Court, First District. In 1996, she was elected to the Appellate Court, First District, for a full term. Justice Burke, the third woman to sit on the state's highest tribunal, was appointed to the Illinois Supreme Court for the First District on July 6, 2006.



Anne M. Burke

SUPREME COURT SUPPORT STAFF



There are several support units which assist the supreme court with its work as the state's highest court. These units are located in Springfield, Bloomington, and Chicago.

Clerk of the Supreme Court. The clerk of the supreme court directs a staff of deputies who process cases according to court rules, monitor the caseload of the court, keep court files and records, and maintain court statistics. The clerk's office maintains the roll of attorneys licensed to practice in the state, processes the licensing of attorneys, and coordinates the semi-annual attorney admission ceremonies. The clerk also registers and renews law firms under Rule 721, keeps files of judicial financial disclosure statements, and serves as a public information officer of the court. The clerk maintains offices in Chicago and Springfield.

Marshal of the Supreme Court. The marshal attends all sessions of the court held in September, November, January, March, and May. In addition, the marshal directs a staff which maintains the Supreme Court Building and grounds, provides security for justices and employees, and conducts tours of the building.

SUPREME COURT DIRECTORY

Springfield (62701)

Supreme Court Building
TDD (217) 524-8132

Clerk (217) 782-2035

Librarian (217) 782-2424

Marshal (217) 557-2502

Chicago (60601)

State of Illinois Building
160 North LaSalle Street
TDD (312) 793-6185

Clerk (312) 793-1332

Bloomington (61702)

P.O. Box 3456

Reporter of Decisions
(309) 827-8513

FAX (309) 828-4651

Reporter of Decisions. The reporter of decisions directs a staff which publishes opinions of the supreme and appellate courts in the *Official Reports*. Employees also verify case citations, compose head notes, attorney lines, tables of cases, topical summaries, and other materials appearing in the *Official Reports*; and edit opinions for style and grammar.

Supreme Court Librarian. The supreme court librarian directs a staff who provide legal reference services to the courts, state agencies, and citizens of the state. The Supreme Court libraries include a 100,000 volume public law library in Springfield, a 40,000 volume private branch library in Chicago, and four private judicial libraries across the state. The librarian oversees all aspects of library administration including budget and program planning, materials and equipment acquisition, cataloging and collection development, and library reference and research services.

Supreme Court Research Director. The supreme court research director supervises a staff of attorneys who provide legal research and writing assistance to the court.

Supreme Court Caseload

	Filed	Disposed
2006	2,992	3,048
2005	2,994	3,217
2004	3,205	3,056
2003	2,967	3,328
2002	3,310	3,320

Supreme Court Chief Internal Auditor.

The supreme court chief internal auditor and staff perform audits of the state-funded activities of the judicial branch. In addition, the internal auditor annually assesses the adequacy of internal controls for state-funded activities.

SUPREME COURT COMMITTEES

Standing committees of the Court and chairpersons during 2006

Appellate Court Administrative Committee...Justice Rita B. Garman, liaison officer.

Attorney Registration & Disciplinary Commission...Benedict Schwarz, II, Esq., Chair; Justice Lloyd A. Karmeier, liaison officer. **Review Board**...John W. Rapp, Jr., Esq., Chair.

Board of Admissions to the Bar...David W. Andich, Esq., President; Justice Thomas R. Fitzgerald, liaison officer.

Committee on Jury Instructions in Civil Cases...H. Kent Heller, Esq., Chair; Professor Nancy S. Marder, Reporter; Justice Thomas L. Kilbride, liaison officer.

Committee on Jury Instructions in Criminal Cases...Judge Bertina E. Lampkin, Chair; Patrick J. Cotter, Reporter; Professor John F. Erbes, Professor-Reporter; Justice Thomas R. Fitzgerald, liaison officer.

Committee on Character and Fitness...Nancy-Ellen Zusman, Esq., Chair; Jeffrey M. Cox, Esq., Vice-Chair (First Judicial District); Edward J. Walsh, Esq., Chair; Robert E. Jones, Esq., Vice-Chair (Second Judicial District); Robert H. Alvine, Esq., Chair; Cornelius J. Hollerich, Esq., Vice-Chair (Third Judicial District); Forrest G. Keaton, Esq., Chair (Fourth Judicial District); Eric M. Rhein, Esq., Chair (Fifth Judicial District); Justice Robert R. Thomas, liaison officer.

Committee on Professional Responsibility...Richard A. Redmond, Esq., Chair; Professor Vivien C. Gross, Professor-Reporter; Justice Anne M. Burke, liaison officer.

Judicial Mentor Committee...Judge S. Gene Schwarm, Status Member (Chairperson of Chief Judges' Conference); Judge Stephen D. White, Status Member (Vice-Chairperson of Chief Judges' Conference).

Legislative Committee of the Illinois Supreme Court...Justice Alan J. Greiman, Chair.

Planning and Oversight Committee for a Judicial Performance Evaluation Program...Judge Bill Taylor, Chair; Justice Rita B. Garman, liaison officer.

Special Supreme Court Committee on Capital Cases...Judge Michael P. Toomin, Chair; Judge Thomas E. Callum, Vice-Chair; Justice Thomas R. Fitzgerald, liaison officer.

Special Supreme Court Committee on Child Custody Issues...Judge Robert Anderson and Judge Karen G. Shields, Co-Chairs; Justice Thomas R. Fitzgerald and Justice Rita B. Garman, liaison officers.

Special Supreme Court Committee on Pro Bono Legal Service...Russell K. Scott, Esq., Chair; Justice Thomas L. Kilbride, liaison officer.

Supreme Court Committee on Professionalism...David F. Rolewick, Esq., Chair.

Supreme Court Committee on Judicial Conduct...Judge Scott H. Walden, Chair.

Supreme Court Rules Committee... Martin J. Healy, Jr., Esq., Chair; Hugh C. Griffin, Esq., Vice-Chair; Professor Keith H. Beyler, Esq., Reporter; Professor Jo Desha Lucas, Esq., Emeritus; Justice Thomas L. Kilbride, liaison officer.

Special Supreme Court Committee to Study Courtroom Security...Judge Robert K. Kilander, Chair.

Special Supreme Court Committee to Study Supreme Court Rule 23...Justice Thomas R. Appleton and J. Timothy Eaton, Esq., Co-chairs.

Minimum Continuing Legal Education Board...Jack L. Brooks, Chair.

JUDICIAL CONFERENCE

The Judicial Conference of Illinois, consisting of eighty-two judges, is responsible for suggesting improvements in the administration of justice in Illinois. The Executive Committee, composed of the chief justice and fourteen members of the Judicial Conference, reviews recommendations of the various committees and makes recommendations to the supreme court, resolves questions of committee jurisdiction, acts on behalf of the Judicial Conference between annual meetings, and performs other duties delegated by the supreme court. The Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts serves as Secretary of the Conference.

**Alternative Dispute
Resolution
Coordinating Committee**
Judge John O. Steele
Circuit Court of
Cook County, Chair

During the 2006 Conference Year, the Committee monitored both Court-Annexed Mandatory Arbitration Programs and Court-Sponsored Major Civil Case Mediation Programs. The Committee considered amendments to the Supreme Court Rules. One rule consideration included Supreme Court Rule 87(e), Appointment, Qualification and Compensation of Arbitrators. The Committee considered amending paragraph (e) to increase the arbitration compensation level from \$75.00 per hearing to \$100.00 per hearing. The Committee plans to forward this recommendation to the Administrative Director for consideration. The Committee also crafted a proposed rule that would create the summary jury trial as another dispute resolution option available for use by the trial bench. The Committee plans to send the proposed rule to the

Supreme Court for consideration. In the area of mediation, the Committee monitored existing Court-approved mediation programs, observed the inception of new mediation programs and continued to track statistical information to determine program efficacy.

**Committee on
Automation and
Technology**
Judge Grant S. Wegner
16th Circuit
Chair

During the 2006 Conference Year, the Automation and Technology Committee completed a disaster recovery guide for use in the trial courts. The Disaster Recovery Guide ("Guide") identifies critical topics and procedures recommended for inclusion in a court disaster recovery plan. The Guide outlines topics that are necessary for the development of a consolidated disaster recovery plan while still allowing for the autonomy of local departments and offices to include processes for their respective environment and needs. The Guide includes general topics, sample responses and templates that may be customized for each county where more detailed information and practices can be included for county and circuit-wide disaster

recovery plans. The Guide facilitates the sharing of resources, practices, and procedures among neighboring counties/circuits and includes a Disaster Planning Checklist and research material used by the Committee to develop the Guide. The Committee began discussions regarding the use and impact of video conferencing equipment in the circuit courts. Further research and analysis will include the impact, benefits, costs, concerns, and technology required for video court/conferencing systems.

**Study Committee
on Juvenile Justice**
Judge C. Stanley Austin
18th Circuit
Chair

During the 2006 Conference Year, the Committee updated Volume II of the *Illinois Juvenile Law Benchbook*, which primarily addresses juvenile court proceedings involving abuse, neglect, and dependency. The Committee researched and drafted new provisions on confidentiality for inclusion in Volume II of the benchbook. The new provisions will address access to juvenile court proceedings and records by the press; access to juvenile court records for research; and use of a minor's name in notice by publication to the parent. The Committee also discussed the insufficient funding for the operation/administration of juvenile diversion programs and the related lack of priority for juvenile diversion fees under Supreme Court

Rule 529, which sets forth the percentage distribution of fines, penalties and costs collected for traffic offenses, which in turn is equal to the bail required by Supreme Court Rule 526. The Committee therefore recommended that if the Supreme Court increases the \$75 bail for traffic offenses provided for in Rule 526, the juvenile diversion fee be given priority under Rule 529. Finally, the Committee began examining Problem-solving Courts in the management of juvenile delinquency, abuse, neglect, and dependency cases.

**Study Committee on
Complex Litigation**
Judge Mary Ellen Coghlan
Circuit Court of
Cook County, Chair

During the 2006 Conference Year, the Study Committee on Complex Litigation monitored and culled caselaw and other legal developments involving complex litigation in order to keep the Illinois Manual for Complex Civil Litigation and the Illinois Manual for Complex Criminal Litigation current. The Committee will include this information in future updates to the text of the Civil and Criminal Manuals. The Manuals will continue to be available on CD-ROM which affords judges the convenience of downloading and hyperlink and search capabilities. The Committee also drafted a new Alternative Dispute Resolution chapter for the Civil

Manual. The draft was forwarded to the IJC Alternative Dispute Resolution Coordinating Committee for its review and recommendations. The Complex Litigation Committee anticipates that the final version of this chapter will be included in the next revised Civil Manual. Last, the Committee considered the utility of centralized document depositories in complex litigation cases and voted to recommend that the use of such facilities be expanded throughout Illinois for appropriate cases; however, it was recommended that management of document depositories remain the responsibility of the parties to the litigation, rather than the circuit clerk's office.

COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

The Committee on Education is charged by the Supreme Court with developing judicial education resources which enable Illinois judges to hone the knowledge and skills needed to be efficient, effective jurists. In 2006, the Supreme Court promulgated Minimum Continuing Judicial Education (MCJE) requirements for all Appellate, Circuit and Associate judges and asked the Committee to develop a 30 hour curriculum for the Education Conference, presented in alternate years, to fulfill the new MCJE provisions. To do so, the Committee worked closely with the Administrative Office to develop and analyze the results of a comprehensive "judicial education needs assessment" intended to identify emerging legal, sociological, cultural, and technical issues that impact decision making and court administration by Illinois judges. Based on the needs assessment results, the Committee recommended a "core curriculum" for Education Conference 2008 and the preparation of "judicial benchbooks" in six distinct topics or areas of Illinois law. To implement these recommendations, the Committee worked with the Administrative Office to enhance the identification, recruitment and preparation of judicial education faculty to teach judicial education sessions and/or to prepare components of the benchbooks. In addition to these MCJE-related activities, the Committee oversaw the presentation of the biennial Education Conference, attended by Illinois' more than 900 judges, in February and March 2006. The Conference featured sessions on civil law, criminal law, family law, evidence, judicial ethics and other issues. Half-day sessions focused on jury management, *pro se* and indigent litigants and the impact of methamphetamine production and use. In addition to the Education Conference, the Committee conducted the annual seminar series, comprised of six regional (2 day) seminars and two mini (1 day) seminars, presented the annual New Judges Seminar and conducted a Faculty Development Workshop for judges serving as faculty for Judicial Conference programs. Faculty for all programs were assisted by staff of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts.

Committee on Education
Judge Hollis L. Webster
18th Circuit
Chair

During the 2006 Conference Year, the Committee proposed amendments to Supreme Court Rules 214 and 216, and began exploring mandatory disclosure. The Committee addressed the problems associated with sorting through various and often voluminous documents submitted pursuant to a written request to produce under Supreme Court Rule 214. The Committee sought to clarify Rule 214 by requiring that documents, produced pursuant to a Rule 214 request, are labeled to correspond with the specific categories in the written request. The Committee forwarded its proposed amendments to the Supreme Court Rules Committee. The Committee also analyzed the abuses surrounding a request to admit under Supreme Court Rule 216, which include burying the request with numerous other discovery requests where they are more likely to go undetected by the responding party until after the deadline has passed. The Committee found that such abuses often occur in small cases in high volume courtrooms, such as municipal court, where many of the law firms are "bulk filers," who represent credit card companies and collection agencies, and many of the litigants are *pro se*. After much discussion, the Committee proposed certain narrow amendments to Rule 216, including requiring prior leave of court before serving a request to admit; proper notice to all parties; and prohibiting such requests from being served more than 120 days after the filing of a responsive pleading unless there is agreement otherwise, or the court so orders. Nevertheless, the Committee limited application of its proposed amendments to civil actions not in excess of \$50,000. Consistent with Supreme Court Rule 3, the Committee forwarded its proposed amendments to the Supreme Court Rules Committee. Finally, the Committee began exploring the feasibility and nuances of a rule requiring mandatory disclosure of relevant documents to address the problem of parties not receiving relevant information before trial.

Committee on Discovery Procedures
Judge Frederick J. Kapala
Appellate Court
2nd District
Chair

The Illinois Judicial Conference Committee on Criminal Law and Probation Administration undertook several significant projects in 2006, which included conducting a literature search and review on evidence-based practices in reducing offender recidivism, the development of a comprehensive report entitled "*The Efficacy and Trends of Speciality Courts*," conducting a survey of Illinois speciality courts resulting in the development of the "*Illinois Problem Solving Courts Inventory*." The Committee also examined issues affecting criminal law and procedure and reviewed proposals to amend Supreme Court Rules affecting criminal procedure and probation administration. The Committee also continued to discuss and monitor the impact of the United State Supreme Court case of *Crawford v. Washington*, 541 U.S. 36, 124 S.Ct. 1354, 158 L.Ed. 177 (2004) and any of its progeny concerning confrontation clause issues.

Committee on Criminal Law and Probation Administration
Judge Donald C. Hudson
16th Circuit
Chair

Members of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Judicial Conference During 2006

Chief Justice Robert R. Thomas, Chair

Cynthia Y. Cobbs, Secretary

Joseph F. Beatty, Circuit Judge, 14th Circuit
 Robert L. Carter, Chief Circuit Judge, 13th Circuit
 James K. Donovan, Appellate Judge, 5th District
 Timothy C. Evans, Chief Circuit Judge, Circuit Court of Cook County
 Susan Fox Gillis, Associate Judge, Circuit Court of Cook County
 Robert K. Kilander, Chief Circuit Judge, 18th Circuit
 John C. Knight, Circuit Judge, 3rd Circuit

Rita M. Novak, Associate Judge, Circuit Court of Cook County
 Stuart A. Nudelman, Circuit Judge, Circuit Court of Cook County
 Stephen H. Peters, Circuit Judge, 6th Circuit
 M. Carol Pope, Circuit Judge, 8th Circuit
 Robert B. Spence, Circuit Judge, 16th Circuit
 John O. Steele, Circuit Judge, Circuit Court of Cook County
 Joseph J. Urso, Circuit Judge, Circuit Court of Cook County

APPELLATE COURT

Except for those cases appealed directly to the supreme court, a person has the right to request a review of a circuit court judge's decision by the appellate court.

The appellate court is organized into five districts. The first meets in Chicago, the second in Elgin, the third in Ottawa, the fourth in Springfield, and the fifth in Mt. Vernon.

Each district can have one or more divisions. There are six divisions in the first district and one in each of the other four. The supreme court assigns judges to the various divisions. The presiding judge of each division assigns judges to panels of three to hear appeals.

The number of appellate court judgeships, currently fifty-two, is determined by the legislature. The supreme court can assign additional circuit, appellate or retired judges temporarily to any district.

Judges are elected by voters in each district for ten-year terms, and may be retained for additional ten-year terms. Each judge has a support staff of two law clerks and a secretary.

Each district manages its own operations, subject to the overall authority of the supreme court. In the first district (Cook County), an executive committee exercises general administrative authority. This committee elects a chairperson and vice-chairperson for one year. In the other districts, judges select one of their members to serve as presiding judge for one year.

Appellate Court Administrative Matters

Annual Meeting: The appellate court held its annual meeting in September 2006 with Judge Susan F. Hutchinson presiding as honorary chair. Forty appellate judges attended the meeting. Pursuant to section 15(e) Article VI of the Illinois Constitution, the Illinois Appellate Court selects two appellate judges to serve as regular members and three appellate judges to serve as alternate members on the Illinois Courts Commission. Judges Margaret Stanton McBride and Robert E. Byrne served as regular members. Judges Daniel L. Schmidt, Susan E. Myerscough, and Stephen F. McGlynn were elected as alternate members. Terms of both regular and alternate members pertain to service in 2006. Judge Themis Karnesis was selected to serve as the next honorary chair of the Illinois Appellate Court Annual Meeting to be held in 2007.

Administrative Committee: The Appellate Court Administrative Committee studies and recommends improvements to the Illinois Appellate Court. Additionally, the Committee plans and sponsors the annual Appellate Court Conference. The Conference was held in September 2006 in Springfield to which forty-nine appellate judges, appellate clerks, and research directors attended. Sessions addressed during the Conference included *Using the Illinois State Constitution in Decision-Making*, *Standards of Review*, *Mediation Update in the First District*, and review and discussion of U.S. and Illinois Supreme Court Decisions. The judges also elected one new member and three alternates to the Illinois Courts Commission. Judge Tom Lytton serves as Chair to the Committee and Justice Rita B. Garman serves as the liaison officer from the Illinois Supreme Court.

Total Caseload*

	Filed	Disposed
2006	7,838	8,251
2005	8,153	7,884
2004	8,060	8,327
2003	8,184	9,027
2002	8,290	9,419

*Totals include Industrial Commission Division Cases

Civil & Criminal Caseloads

	Civil*		Criminal	
	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed
2006	4,186	4,271	3,652	3,980
2005	4,453	4,569	3,700	3,315
2004	4,334	4,809	3,716	3,518
2003	4,520	4,765	3,664	4,262
2002	4,479	4,759	3,811	4,660

*Totals include Industrial Commission Division Cases

FIRST DISTRICT

Michael A. Bilandic Building
160 North LaSalle St.
Chicago, IL (60601)
(312) 793-5600

Steven M. Ravid, Clerk
Marilyn T. Kujawa, Research Director

APPELLATE JUDGES

DIVISION I

Margaret S. McBride,
Presiding Judge

Robert Cahill
Rodolfo Garcia*
Robert E. Gordon*

DIVISION IV

Patrick J. Quinn,
Presiding Judge

Calvin C. Campbell
Michael J. Murphy
P. Scott Neville, Jr.*

DIVISION II

Warren D. Wolfson*,
Presiding Judge

Shelvin Louise Marie Hall
Thomas E. Hoffman++
Leslie E. South

DIVISION V

Sheila M. O'Brien,
Presiding Judge

Michael J. Gallagher
Margaret O'Mara
Frossard*
John P. Tully

DIVISION III

Mary Jane Theis,
Presiding Judge

Joy V. Cunningham
Alan J. Greiman*+
Themis Karnezis*

DIVISION VI

James G. Fitzgerald
Smith,
Presiding Judge

Joseph Gordon
Jill K. McNulty
Denise O'Malley

+ chair ++ vice-chair:
Executive Committee;

*circuit judge assigned to appellate court

Civil & Criminal Caseloads

	Civil**		Criminal	
	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed
2006	1,965	1,989	1,768	1,956
2005	2,153	2,227	1,927	1,577
2004	2,017	2,292	1,837	1,669
2003	2,102	2,165	1,641	2,135
2002	2,079	2,178	1,772	2,533

**Totals do not include Industrial Commission Division Cases

Total Pending Caseload* All Case Categories

	Pending
2006	5,551
2005	5,358
2004	4,820
2003	4,691
2002	4,924

*Totals include Industrial Commission Division Cases



First District - Chicago
Michael A. Bilandic Building
(Formerly State of Illinois Building)
Completed in 1924; Remodeled in 1992;
Renamed in 2003

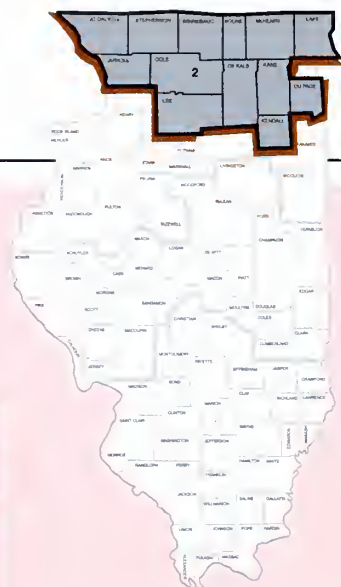
Circuit:

Circuit Court of Cook County

District Population:

5,288,655 (2006 est.)





SECOND DISTRICT

Appellate Court Building
55 Symphony Way
Elgin, IL (60120)
(847) 695-3750

Robert J. Mangan, Clerk
 Jeffrey H. Kaplan, Research Director



Second District Courthouse - Elgin
 Completed in 1966 (C. Jane Bradley photo)

Circuits (Counties):

15th (Carroll, Jo Daviess, Lee, Ogle & Stephenson)

16th (DeKalb, Kane & Kendall)

17th (Boone & Winnebago)

18th (DuPage)

19th (Lake)

22nd (McHenry)

District Population:

3,164,947 (2006 est.)

APPELLATE JUDGES

R. Peter Grometer*, Presiding Judge

John J. Bowman
 Susan F. Hutchinson
 Robert E. Byrne*
 Frederick J. Kapala*
 Thomas E. Callum
 Jack O'Malley
 Barbara Gilleran Johnson
 Robert D. McLaren

*circuit judge assigned to appellate court

Total Pending Caseload* All Case Categories

	Pending
2006	1,550
2005	1,471
2004	1,396
2003	1,524
2002	1,590

*Totals include Industrial Commission Division Cases

Civil & Criminal Caseloads

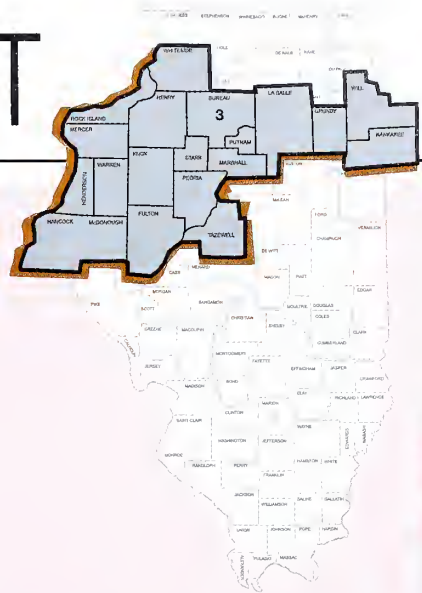
	Civil**		Criminal	
	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed
2006	649	629	647	625
2005	697	683	572	548
2004	651	820	606	599
2003	754	790	662	747
2002	717	813	671	675

**Totals do not include Industrial Commission Division Cases

THIRD DISTRICT

Appellate Court Building
1004 Columbus Street
Ottawa, IL (61350)
(815) 434-5050

Gist Fleshman, Clerk
 Gerald Ursini, Research Director



APPELLATE JUDGES

Daniel Schmidt, Presiding Judge

Robert L. Carter
 William E. Holdridge
 Tom Lytton
 Mary W. McDade
 Mary K. O'Brien
 Vicki Wright

Total Pending Caseload* All Case Categories

	Pending
2006	849
2005	950
2004	945
2003	1,012
2002	999

*Totals include Industrial Commission Division Cases

Civil & Criminal Caseloads

	Civil**		Criminal	
	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed
2006	477	533	454	513
2005	480	489	417	408
2004	509	513	460	432
2003	522	496	499	507
2002	478	471	539	540

**Totals do not include Industrial Commission Division Cases



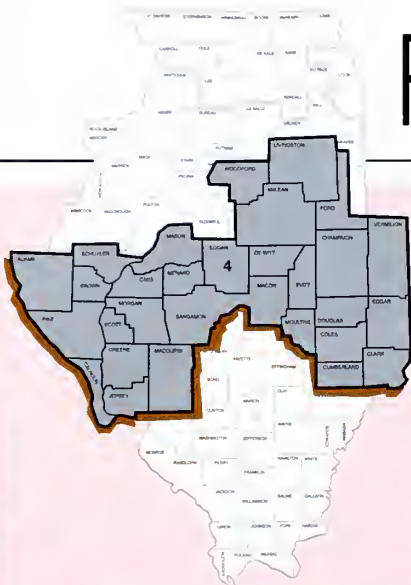
Third District Courthouse - Ottawa
 Completed in 1860 (Gist Fleshman photo)

Circuits (Counties):

- 9th (Fulton, Hancock, Henderson, Knox, McDonough & Warren)
- 10th (Marshall, Peoria, Putnam, Stark & Tazewell)
- 12th (Will)
- 13th (Bureau, Grundy & LaSalle)
- 14th (Henry, Mercer, Rock Island & Whiteside)
- 21st (Kankakee & Iroquois)

District Population:

1,781,331 (2006 est.)



FOURTH DISTRICT



**Fourth District Courthouse -Springfield
Waterways Building**

Renovated in 2001

(photo by Terry Farmer Photography, Inc.)

Circuits (Counties):

5th (Clark, Coles, Cumberland, Edgar & Vermilion)

6th (Champaign, DeWitt, Douglas,
Macon, Moultrie & Piatt)

7th (Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, Morgan,
Sangamon & Scott)

8th (Adams, Brown, Calhoun, Cass, Mason,
Menard, Pike & Schuyler)

11th (Ford, Livingston, Logan, McLean & Woodford)

District Population:

1,290,029 (2006 est.)

**Waterways Building
201 W. Monroe St.
Springfield, IL (62704)
(217) 782-2586**

Darryl Pratscher, Clerk
Shirley Wilgenbusch, Research Director

APPELLATE JUDGES

Robert J. Steigmann, Presiding Judge

Thomas R. Appleton*

John T. McCullough

Robert W. Cook

Sue E. Myerscough

James A. Knecht

John W. Turner

*circuit judge assigned to appellate court

Total Pending Caseload* All Case Categories

	Pending
2006	1,028
2005	1,090
2004	1,088
2003	1,093
2002	1,088

*Totals include Industrial Commission Division Cases

Civil & Criminal Caseloads

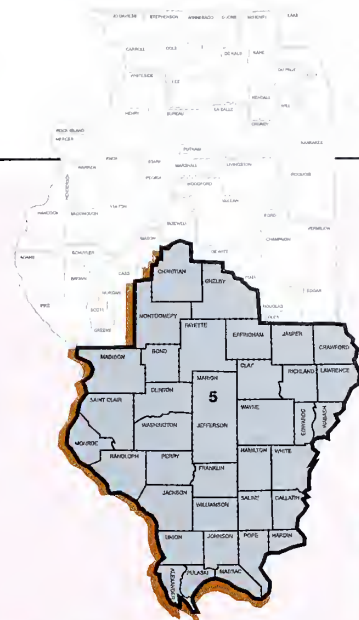
	Civil**		Criminal	
	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed
2006	535	510	540	652
2005	523	546	532	519
2004	507	526	546	536
2003	506	586	566	513
2002	552	635	503	568

**Totals do not include Industrial Commission Division Cases

FIFTH DISTRICT

Appellate Court Building
14th & Main Street
Mt. Vernon, IL (62864)
(618) 242-3120

Louis E. Costa, Clerk
 James Sanders, Research Director



APPELLATE JUDGES

Thomas M. Welch, Presiding Judge

Melissa A. Chapman

James K. Donovan

Richard P. Goldenhersh

Bruce D. Stewart

Stephen L. Spomer*

*circuit judge assigned to appellate court

Total Pending Caseload* All Case Categories

	Pending
2006	721
2005	736
2004	756
2003	768
2002	894

*Totals include Industrial Commission Division Cases

Civil & Criminal Caseloads

	Civil**		Criminal	
	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed
2006	418	460	243	234
2005	461	488	252	263
2004	513	530	267	282
2003	485	584	296	360
2002	509	522	326	344

**Totals do not include Industrial Commission Division Cases



Fifth District Courthouse - Mt. Vernon

Completed in 1857 (John J. Flood photo)

Circuits (Counties):

1st (Alexander, Jackson, Johnson, Massac, Pope, Pulaski, Saline, Union & Williamson)

2nd (Crawford, Edwards, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jefferson, Lawrence, Richland, Wabash, Wayne & White)

3rd (Bond & Madison)

4th (Christian, Clay, Clinton, Effingham, Fayette, Jasper, Marion, Montgomery & Shelby)

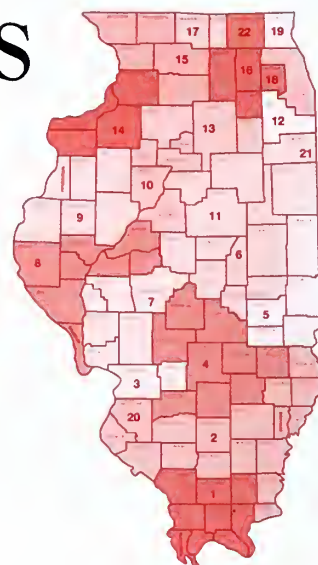
20th (Monroe, Perry, Randolph, St. Clair & Washington)

District Population:

1,306,942 (2006 est.)

CIRCUIT COURTS

The court of "original jurisdiction" is the circuit court. There are twenty-three circuits in the state, five of which are single county circuits (Cook, Will, DuPage, Lake, and McHenry). The remaining eighteen circuits contain two to twelve counties per circuit.



The circuit court can decide, with few exceptions, any kind of case. The exceptions are redistricting of the general assembly and the ability of the governor to serve or resume office. The circuit court also shares jurisdiction with the supreme court to hear cases relating to revenue, mandamus, prohibition, and *habeas corpus*. However, if the supreme court chooses to exercise its jurisdiction over these cases, the circuit court may not decide them. Finally, the circuit court also reviews administrative orders from certain state agencies.

There are two kinds of judges in the circuit court: circuit judges and associate judges. Circuit judges are elected for six years, may be retained by voters for additional six year terms, and can hear any kind of case. Circuit judges are elected on a circuit-wide basis or from the county where they reside. In Cook County, circuit judges are elected from the entire county or as resident judges from each of the fifteen subcircuits within the county. Associate judges are appointed by circuit judges, under supreme court rules, for four-year terms. An associate judge can hear any case, except criminal cases punishable by a prison term of one year or more, unless the associate judge has received approval from the supreme court to hear other criminal cases.

Circuit judges in a circuit elect one of their members to serve as chief circuit court judge. Cases may be assigned to general or specialized divisions by the chief judge who has general administrative authority in the circuit, subject to the overall administrative authority of the supreme court.

Circuit Court Administrative Matters

Conference of Chief Circuit Judges: The Conference meets regularly to discuss issues related to the administration of justice in the circuit courts and other matters referred to the Conference by the supreme court. The Conference of Chief Circuit Judges is composed of the chief circuit judges from the twenty-three Illinois judicial circuits. Judge S. Gene Schwarm, Chief Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, serves as chairperson of the Conference; Judge Stephen D. White,

Chief Judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit, is vice-chairperson. The Administrative Office serves as secretary to the Conference.

Conference Committees: The committees of the Conference include the Article V Committee, Committee on Forms, Committee to Revise the Chief Circuit Judges' Manual, Domestic Relations Committee, Jury Panel Representation Committee, Juvenile Committee, Long-Range Planning Committee, Orientation Committee, Prison Committee, Probation Committee, Speciality Courts Committee and several *ad hoc* committees convened to study specific, short-term subject matter.

Activities during 2006 included the establishment of the Jury Panel Representation Committee, which was convened to study jury practices in Illinois and make recommendations on improving minority representation on jury panels. The Long Range Planning Committee hosted three seminars in 2006 on case management, courthouse and judicial security, and fair jury representation. The Article V Committee received authorization from the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges to convene a sub-committee on Bonds, Fines and Court Appearances. That sub-committee is charged with making a recommendation on what traffic violations should have a required court appearance and to study the bonding procedures of the Article V Rules. The Conference created an *ad hoc* committee on new Supreme Court child custody rules. It was established to study the mediation aspects and implications of the 900 Series Rules of the Supreme Court on the trial courts. This committee was also charged with developing a model set of rules for approval by the Conference and adoption by local circuit courts.

During 2006, the Article V Committee, Domestic Relations Committee, Committee on Forms, Juvenile Committee, Prison Committee, Speciality Courts Committee, and Probation Committee continued to monitor and analyze new legislation and Supreme Court Rules relevant to their particular subject matter. As necessary, related forms, policy, orders, etc. were modified in accordance with the new provisions.

CASE CATEGORIES

CIVIL: lawsuits for monetary damages; **arbitration**; **small claims** (amounts up to \$10,000)*; **chancery** (e.g., title to real property and injunctions); **miscellaneous remedy** (e.g., review of decisions of administrative bodies, *habeas corpus* matters, and demolition); **probate** (e.g., estates of deceased persons and guardianships); **order of protection and civil no contact order** (petition for order of protection and civil no contact order filed separately from an existing case); **dissolution** (e.g., divorce, separate maintenance, and annulment); **mental health** (e.g., commitment and discharge from mental facilities); **eminent domain** (e.g., compensation when property is taken for public use); **municipal corporation and tax** (e.g., matters pertaining to the organization of municipalities and collection of taxes at the local level); **adoptions**; **family** (e.g., proceedings to establish parent-child relationship and actions relating to child support).

CRIMINAL: **felony** (e.g., a criminal case in which the offense carries a penalty of at least one year in prison) and **misdemeanor**. **OTHER:** **ordinance, conservation, traffic** (excluding parking tickets), and **DUI**.

JUVENILE: **abuse and neglect, delinquent, and other** (e.g., a minor who requires authoritative intervention).

*Small Claim amount increased to \$10,000 effective January 1, 2006. (Amended Supreme Court Rule 281).

Caseload Statistics

	Civil		Juvenile		Felony	
	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed
2006	706,836	700,608	26,454	28,921	95,747	95,676
2005	672,781	677,728	28,519	32,662	94,125	98,293
2004	685,557	744,429	28,269	29,847	94,312	94,677
2003	697,700	694,787	26,986	33,087	92,913	99,892
2002	677,582	663,761	27,263	35,617	96,933	120,045

2006 Total Cases

by Category	
Traffic (excl. DUI)	2,875,808
Civil (excl. OP)	657,498
Misdemeanor	376,855
Conservation/Ordinance	161,804
Felony	95,747
DUI	62,047
Order of Protection	49,338
Juvenile	26,454

Total Caseload

	Filed	Disposed
2006	4,305,551	4,248,347
2005	4,213,730	4,226,456
2004	4,240,303	4,247,766
2003	4,171,665	4,312,181
2002	4,158,794	4,352,329

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

(FIRST APPELLATE DISTRICT)

Timothy C. Evans
Chief Judge

2600 Daley Center
Chicago, IL 60602

Circuit Population:
5,288,655
(2006 est.)



Richard J. Daley Center

(Courtesy of the Chicago Architecture Foundation)

Circuit Judges:

Martin S. Agran
Nancy J. Arnold
David B. Atkins
Robert Balanoff
Patricia Banks
Ronald F. Bartkowicz
Carole K. Bellows
Gerald C. Bender
Richard B. Berland
Andrew Berman
Jeanne Cleveland Bernstein
Robert W. Bertucci
Paul P. Biebel, Jr.
Richard J. Billik Jr.
Patricia Martin Bishop
Daniel P. Brennan
Margaret Ann Brennan
Eileen M. Brewer
Cynthia Brim
Philip L. Bronstein
Rodney Hughes Brooks
Janet Adams Brosnahan
Mary M. Brosnahan
James R. Brown
Henry A. Budzinski
Kathleen Marie Burke
Charles P. Burns
Anthony L. Burrell
Bernetta D. Bush
Diane Gordon Cannon
Thomas F. Carmody, Jr.
Robert Lopez Cepero
Gloria Chevere
Thomas R. Chiola
Evelyn B. Clay
Mary Ellen Coghlan
Matthew E. Coghlan
Melvin J. Cole
Sharon Johnson Coleman

Claudia G. Conlon
Maureen E. Connors
Clayton J. Crane
Lisa R. Curcio
Paula M. Daleo
Daniel P. Darcy
Thomas Michael Davy
David Delgado
Grace G. Dickler
Frank J. Dolan
Christopher J. Donnelly
David R. Donnersberger
John T. Doody, Jr.
Deborah M. Dooling
Jennifer Duncan-Brice
Laurence J. Dunford
Loretta Eadie-Daniels
James D. Egan
Lynn M. Egan
Richard J. Elrod
James R. Epstein
Candace J. Fabri
Thomas P. Fecarotta, Jr.
Roger G. Fein
Peter A. Felice
Denise K. Filan
Kathy M. Flanagan
Thomas E. Flanagan
James P. Flannery, Jr.
Ellen L. Flannigan
John J. Fleming
Peter A. Flynn
Nicholas R. Ford
Raymond Funderburk
Sheldon Gardner
Vincent M. Gaughan
James J. Gavin
Bettina Gembala
Francis W. Glowacki
Allen S. Goldberg

Joel L. Greenblatt
Susan Ruscitti Grussel
Catherine M. Haberkorn
William J. Haddad
Sophia H. Hall
Orville E. Hambright, Jr.
Kay M. Hanlon
La Quetta J. Hardy-Campbell
Sheldon A. Harris
Marsha D. Hayes
Shelli Williams Hayes
Michael T. Healy
Curtis Heaston
James F. Henry
Pamela E. Hill Veal
Thomas L. Hogan
Vanessa A. Hopkins
Carol M. Howard
Garritt E. Howard
Michael J. Howlett, Jr.
Nathaniel R. Howse, Jr.
Arnette R. Hubbard
Michael B. Hyman
Cheyrl D. Ingram
Anthony A. Iosco
Moshe Jacobius
Raymond L. Jagielski
Marilyn F. Johnson
Dorothy F. Jones
Rickey Jones
Daniel E. Jordan
Edward R. Jordan
Michelle D. Jordan
Paul A. Karkula
Richard A. Kavitt
Joseph G. Kazmierski, Jr.
Daniel J. Kelley
Thomas J. Kelley
Carol A. Kelly
James W. Kennedy

Kathleen G. Kennedy
Kerry M. Kennedy
Dorothy K. Kinnaird
John P. Kirby
Robert J. Kowalski
Margarita T. Kulys
William J. Kunkle
William G. Lacy
Bertina E. Lampkin
Diane Joan Larsen
Jeffrey Lawrence
Marjorie C. Laws
Casandra Lewis
Marcella C. Lipinski
Thomas J. Lipscomb
Daniel M. Locallo
Gay-Lloyd Lott
Noreen V. Love
Michele F. Lowrance
Stuart F. Lubin
Marvin P. Luckman
Daniel Joseph Lynch
William D. Maddux
William O. Maki
Marcia Maras
Jill Cerone Marisie
LeRoy K. Martin, Jr.
Mary Anne Mason
Veronica B. Mathein
Carol Pearce McCarthy
James P. McCarthy
Barbara A. McDonald
Susan J. McDunn
Patrick E. McGann
James M. McGing
Sheila McGinnis
Dennis M. McGuire
Kathleen M. McGury
Michael B. McHale
Clare E. McWilliams

Barbara M. Meyer
 Mary L. Mikva
 Judy I. Mitchell-Davis
 Colleen McSweeney Moore
 John J. Moran Jr.
 Dennis J. Morrissey
 Mary A. Mulhern
 James P. Murphy
 Lisa Ruble Murphy
 Joyce Marie Murphy Gorman
 Patrick T. Murphy
 Thomas W. Murphy
 Timothy P. Murphy
 James C. Murray, Jr.
 Marya T. Nega
 Lewis Nixon
 Donald J. O'Brien, Jr.
 Edward P. O'Brien
 Joan M. O'Brien
 Patrick W. O'Brien
 William T. O'Brien
 Ramon Ocasio III
 Lawrence O'Gara
 James P. O'Malley
 William P. O'Malley
 William D. O'Neal
 Sandra R. Otaka
 Stuart E. Palmer
 Joseph D. Panarese
 Thomas P. Panichi
 Kathleen M. Pantle
 Sebastian T. Patti
 Sheryl A. Pethers
 William Michael Phelan
 Donna Phelps Felton
 Edward N. Pietrucha
 Edmund Ponce de Leon
 Joan E. Powell
 Lee Preston
 Aurelia Pucinski
 Robert J. Quinn
 Thomas P. Quinn
 James L. Rhodes
 Barbara A. Riley
 Daniel A. Riley
 James G. Riley
 Ronald C. Riley
 Mary C. Roberts
 Mary K. Rochford
 Thomas D. Roti
 Maureen Durkin Roy
 James Ryan
 Leida J. Gonzalez Santiago
 Drella C. Savage
 James M. Schreier
 Colleen F. Sheehan
 Kevin M. Sheehan

Nancy Drew Sheehan
 Diane M. Shelley
 Lon W. Shultz
 Henry R. Simmons, Jr.
 Henry M. Singer
 David A. Skryd
 Maura Slattery Boyle
 Irwin J. Solganick
 James F. Stack
 Cheryl A. Starks
 John O. Steele
 David P. Sterba
 Victoria A. Stewart
 Paul Stralka
 Jane Louise Stuart
 Michael W. Stuttley
 Daniel J. Sullivan
 Laura M. Sullivan
 Sharon M. Sullivan
 Donald J. Suriano
 Shelley Sutker-Dermer
 Rhoda D. Sweeney
 William Taylor
 Lawrence Terrell
 Amanda S. Toney
 Michael P. Toomin
 Sandra Tristano
 Edna M. Turkington
 John D. Turner, Jr.
 Valarie E. Turner
 Joseph J. Urso
 James Michael Varga
 Raul Vega
 Kenneth J. Wadas
 Carl Anthony Walker
 Richard F. Walsh
 John A. Ward
 Edward Washington, II
 Daniel S. Weber
 Alexander P. White
 Walter Williams
 Camille E. Willis
 Charles R. Winkler
 William H. Wise
 Gregory J. Wojkowski
 Lauretta Higgins Wolfson
 E. Kenneth Wright, Jr.
 Frank G. Zelezinski
 Susan F. Zwick
Associate Judges:
 Jorge L. Alonso
 Edward A. Antonietti
 Larry Axelrood
 Reginald H. Baker
 Mark J. Ballard
 Consuelo E. Bedoya-Witt
 Helaine L. Berger

Samuel J. Betar III
 Adam D. Bourgeois, Jr.
 William Stewart Boyd
 Stephen Y. Brodhay
 Michael Brown
 Gary L. Brownfield
 Elizabeth M. Budzinski
 Dennis J. Burke
 Frank B. Castiglione
 Cheryl D. Cesario
 Timothy J. Chambers
 Joseph M. Claps
 Robert J. Clifford
 Gloria G. Coco
 Susan M. Coleman
 Thomas J. Condon
 Abishi C. Cunningham
 Noreen M. Daly
 Ronald S. Davis
 Frank DeBoni
 Dennis A. Dernbach
 Israel A. Desierto
 James G. Donegan
 Thomas M. Donnelly
 James P. Etchingham
 Maureen P. Feerick
 Fe' Fernandez
 Howard L. Fink
 Brian K. Flaherty
 Lawrence E. Flood
 Lawrence P. Fox
 Thomas V. Gainer, Jr.
 Sheldon C. Garber
 Daniel T. Gillespie
 Susan Fox Gillis
 Gregory R. Ginex
 Renee Goldfarb
 Maxwell Griffin, Jr.
 John B. Grogan
 Gilbert J. Grossi
 R. Morgan Hamilton
 David E. Haracz
 Donald R. Havis
 Thomas Joseph Hennelly
 Rosemary Higgins
 Arthur F. Hill, Jr.
 Earl B. Hoffenberg
 Ann Houser
 Colleen A. Hyland
 John J. Hynes
 Marianne Jackson
 Moira Susan Johnson
 Jordan Kaplan
 James N. Karahalios
 Pamela G. Karahalios
 Nancy J. Katz
 Lynne Kawamoto

Carol A. Kipperman
 Randye A. Kogan
 Alfred L. Levinson
 Neil J. Linehan
 James B. Linn
 Mark J. Lopez
 Patrick F. Lustig
 Thaddeus S. Machnik
 Jeffrey A. Malak
 Martin E. McDonough
 Brigid Mary McGrath
 Clifford L. Meacham
 Patricia Mendoza
 Mary R. Minella
 Daniel R. Miranda
 Michael J. Murray
 Raymond Myles
 Rita M. Novak
 Gregory M. O'Brien
 Thomas J. O'Hara
 James M. Obbish
 Marcia B. Orr
 Donald D. Panarese, Jr.
 Luciano Panici
 Alfred J. Paul
 Arthur C. Perivolidis
 William G. Pileggi
 Dennis J. Porter
 Carolyn G. Quinn
 Jesse G. Reyes
 Hyman Riebman
 Elizabeth Loreda Rivera
 James J. Ryan
 Stanley J. Sacks
 Marcus R. Salone
 Joseph M. Sconza
 John J. Scotillo
 Robert E. Senechalle, Jr.
 Terrence V. Sharkey
 Karen G. Shields
 Darryl B. Simko
 Michele M. Simmons
 Douglas J. Simpson
 Terence B. Smith
 Richard A. Stevens
 Thomas R. Sumner
 Sanjay T. Tailor
 Sybil C. Thomas
 Elmer J. Tolmaire III
 John D. Tourtelot
 Thomas M. Tucker
 Rena M. Van Tine
 John A. Wasilewski
 Daniel G. Welter
 Lori M. Wolfson
 Leon Wool
 James A. Zafiratos

Pending Caseload

	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2006	412,285	22,815	15,022
2005	396,180	23,039	18,137
2004	380,815	24,386	14,168
2005	419,763	23,506	17,165
2002	393,164	25,314	22,438

Total Caseload

	Filed	Disposed
2006	1,873,192	1,821,063
2005	1,822,758	1,820,929
2004	1,920,378	1,896,278
2003	1,811,631	1,824,433
2002	1,771,698	1,854,637

FIRST CIRCUIT

(Fifth Appellate District)

SECOND CIRCUIT

(Fifth Appellate District)

Counties (seats):
 Alexander (Cairo)
 Jackson (Murphysboro)
 Johnson (Vienna)
 Massac (Metropolis)
 Pope (Golconda)
 Pulaski (Mound City)
 Saline (Harrisburg)
 Union (Jonesboro)
 Williamson (Marion)

Terry J. Foster
Chief Judge
 Williamson County
 Courthouse
 200 Jefferson Street
 Marion, IL 62959

Circuit Population:
213,881
 (2006 est.)

Circuit Judges:

Brad K. Bleyer, Mark M. Boie, Mark H. Clarke, Ronald R. Eckiss, W. Charles Grace, Todd D. Lambert, Joseph M. Leberman, Phillip G. Palmer, Sr., William G. Schwartz, William J. Thurston, James R. Williamson

Associate Judges:

Rodney A. Clutts, Kimberly L. Dahlen, Everett D. Kimmel, Walden E. Morris, Christy W. Solverson, John A. Speroni, William H. Wilson

Counties (seats):
 Crawford (Robinson)
 Edwards (Albion)
 Franklin (Benton)
 Gallatin (Shawneetown)
 Hamilton (McLeansboro)
 Hardin (Elizabethtown)
 Jefferson (Mount Vernon)
 Lawrence (Lawrenceville)
 Richland (Olney)
 Wabash (Mount Carmel)
 Wayne (Fairfield)
 White (Carmi)

E. Kyle Vantrease
Chief Judge
 Jefferson County
 Courthouse
 911 Casey Avenue
 Mt. Vernon, IL 62864

Circuit Population:
201,654
 (2006 est.)

Circuit Judges:

Melissa A. Drew, Larry D. Dunn, Don Al Foster, David K. Frankland, Terry H. Gamber, Bennie Joe Harrison, Robert M. Hopkins, Paul W. Lamar, Loren P. Lewis, Stephen G. Sawyer, Thomas H. Sutton, Barry L. Vaughan, Christopher L. Weber, James M. Wexstten

Associate Judges:

Kathleen M. Alling, Leo T. Desmond, Kimbara Graham Harrell, Robert W. Lewis, Mark Lane Shaner, Mark R. Stanley

Pending Caseload

	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2006	11,943	1,855	1,168
2005	11,588	1,682	1,125
2004	11,667	1,556	1,061
2003	10,426	1,638	988
2002	10,136	1,631	849

Total Caseload

	Filed	Disposed
2006	93,184	91,672
2005	93,886	85,857
2004	88,331	80,530
2003	84,242	81,285
2002	96,277	85,753

Pending Caseload

	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2006	11,318	2,717	1,303
2005	9,518	2,464	1,194
2004	10,242	2,383	1,159
2003	9,446	2,087	1,089
2002	11,251	1,866	984

Total Caseload

	Filed	Disposed
2006	55,403	51,958
2005	55,062	51,565
2004	49,902	47,132
2003	54,283	53,614
2002	53,878	50,337

THIRD CIRCUIT

(Fifth Appellate District)

Counties (seats):
Bond (Greenville)
Madison (Edwardsville)

Ann E. Callis
Chief Judge
Madison County
Courthouse
155 North Main, #405
Edwardsville, IL 62025

Circuit Population:
283,358
(2006 est.)



Johnson County
Vienna
1st Judicial Circuit
(Johnson County Photo
by David Hammond)

Circuit Judges:

Nicholas G. Byron, Barbara L. Crowder, Edward C. Ferguson, David A. Hylla, John Knight, A. Andreas Matoesian, Jr., Charles V. Romani, Jr., Daniel J. Stack

Associate Judges:

Thomas William Chapman, Ellar Duff, David Keith Grounds, James Hackett, Clarence W. Harrison II, Janet Rae Heflin, Lewis E. Mallott, Ralph J. Mendelsohn, Nelson F. Metz, Stephen A. Stobbs, Richard L. Tognarelli

Pending Caseload

	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2006	18,408	2,347	479
2005	17,352	2,210	457
2004	17,659	2,449	415
2003	17,307	2,293	360
2002	16,076	2,038	457

Total Caseload

	Filed	Disposed
2006	111,303	107,999
2005	103,859	101,030
2004	96,700	97,250
2003	96,312	91,483
2002	97,826	97,041



Lawrence County
Lawrenceville
2nd Judicial Circuit
(Lawrence County Photo)



Madison County
Edwardsville
3rd Judicial Circuit
(Madison County Photo)



Christian County
Taylorville
4th Judicial Circuit
(Christian County Photo)



Cumberland County
Toledo
5th Judicial Circuit
(Cumberland County Photo)



Moultrie County
Sullivan
6th Judicial Circuit
(Moultrie County Photo)

FOURTH CIRCUIT

(Fifth Appellate District)

Counties (seats):
Christian (Taylorville)
Clay (Louisville)
Clinton (Carlyle)
Effingham (Effingham)
Fayette (Vandalia)
Jasper (Newton)
Marion (Salem)
Montgomery (Hillsboro)
Shelby (Shelbyville)

S. Gene Schwarm
Chief Judge

Montgomery County
Courthouse
120 N. Main St., #231
Hillsboro, IL 62049

Circuit Population:
244,434
(2006 est.)

Circuit Judges:

John P. Coady, Daniel E. Hartigan, Patrick J. Hitpas,
Michael P. Kiley, Kimberly G. Koester, Kelly D. Long,
Kathleen P. Moran, David L. Sauer, Ronald D. Spears,
Wm. Robin Todd, Sherri L.E. Tungate

Associate Judges:

William J. Becker, James J. Eder, James R. Harvey,
John W. McGuire, Michael D. McHaney, Dennis
Middendorff, James L. Roberts, David W. Slater

Pending Caseload

	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2006	9,037	858	448
2005	8,804	868	327
2004	8,588	866	309
2003	8,339	791	259
2002	8,072	737	281

Total Caseload

	Filed	Disposed
2006	66,327	65,739
2005	67,484	66,111
2004	65,411	63,894
2003	67,419	66,628
2002	68,563	67,185

FIFTH CIRCUIT

(Fourth Appellate District)

Counties (seats):
 Clark (Marshall)
 Coles (Charleston)
 Cumberland (Toledo)
 Edgar (Paris)
 Vermilion (Danville)

James R. Glenn
Chief Judge
 Edgar County
 Courthouse
 Paris, IL 61944

Circuit Population:
180,060
 (2006 est.)

Circuit Judges:

Claudia J. Anderson, Dale A. Cini, Michael D. Clary,
 Craig H. DeArmond, Millard Scott Everhart, Nancy S.
 Fahey, Steven L. Garst, Gary W. Jacobs, Tracy W. Resch,
 Teresa K. Richter, Mitchell K. Shick

Associate Judges:

James K. Borbely, David W. Lewis, Brien J. O' Brien,
 Joseph P. Skowronski, Jr., Gordon R. Stipp

Pending Caseload

	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2006	21,222	1,972	1,260
2005	22,482	1,899	1,174
2004	21,552	1,910	1,157
2003	19,365	1,752	1,123
2002	17,567	1,388	1,098

Total Caseload

	Filed	Disposed
2006	46,823	45,305
2005	48,098	44,472
2004	49,761	45,956
2003	51,766	46,742
2002	51,766	47,375

SIXTH CIRCUIT

(Fourth Appellate District)

Counties (seats):
 Champaign (Urbana)
 DeWitt (Clinton)
 Douglas (Tuscola)
 Macon (Decatur)
 Moultrie (Sullivan)
 Piatt (Monticello)

John P. Shonkwiler
Chief Judge
 Piatt County
 Courthouse
 Room 306
 Monticello, IL 61856

Circuit Population:
362,621
 (2006 est.)

Circuit Judges:

Michael G. Carroll, Harry E. Clem, Thomas J. Difanis,
 Dan L. Flannell, Jeffrey B. Ford, John K. Greanias,
 Michael Q. Jones, Heidi Ladd, Katherine M. McCarthy,
 Theodore E. Paine, Stephen H. Peters, Albert G.
 Webber

Associate Judges:

Holly F. Clemons, James Coryell, Scott B. Diamond,
 Chris E. Freese, John R. Kennedy, Richard P. Klaus,
 Charles McRae Leonhard, Thomas E. Little, Brian L.
 McPheters, Timothy J. Steadman, Lisa Holder White

Pending Caseload

	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2006	23,741	3,103	1,191
2005	28,089	3,237	1,055
2004	27,757	3,091	1,063
2003	27,287	2,730	923
2002	24,850	2,892	795

Total Caseload

	Filed	Disposed
2006	98,064	101,650
2005	97,554	93,597
2004	98,382	96,579
2003	100,117	98,599
2002	102,279	96,586

SEVENTH CIRCUIT

(Fourth Appellate District)

EIGHTH CIRCUIT

(Fourth Appellate District)

Counties (seats):
 Greene (Carrollton)
 Jersey (Jerseyville)
 Macoupin (Carlinville)
 Morgan (Jacksonville)
 Sangamon (Springfield)
 Scott (Winchester)

James W. Day
Chief Judge
 Sangamon County
 Complex
 Springfield, IL 62701

Circuit Population:
320,291
 (2006 est.)

Counties (seats):
 Adams (Quincy)
 Brown (Mount Sterling)
 Calhoun (Hardin)
 Cass (Virginia)
 Mason (Havana)
 Menard (Petersburg)
 Pike (Pittsfield)
 Schuyler (Rushville)

Thomas L. Brownfield
Chief Judge
 Adams County
 Courthouse
 521 Vermont St.
 Quincy, IL 62301

Circuit Population:
144,780
 (2006 est.)

Circuit Judges:

Lois A. Bell, John W. Belz, Kenneth R. Deihl, Robert J. Eggers, Leslie J. Graves, Patrick W. Kelley, Patrick J. Londrigan, Richard T. Mitchell, Eric S. Pistorius, Leo J. Zappa, Jr.

Circuit Judges:

Mark A. Drummond, Richard D. Greenlief, Bob Hardwick, Jr., William O. Mays, Jr., Alesia A. McMillen, M. Carol Pope, Michael R. Roseberry, Mark A. Schuering, David K. Slocum, Scott H. Walden

Associate Judges:

Diane L. Brunton, Charles J. Gramlich, Robert T. Hall, Roger W. Holmes, Theodis P. Lewis, John A. Mehlick, Steven H. Nardulli, Tim P. Olson, George H. Ray, Esteban F. Sanchez

Associate Judges:

Scott J. Butler, Diane M. Lagoski, Thomas J. Ortbal, Chet W. Vahle, John C. Wooleyhan

Pending Caseload

	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2006	35,069	1,682	2,907
2005	37,633	1,542	2,786
2004	35,635	1,685	3,502
2003	23,945	1,874	3,475
2002	25,668	1,943	3,882

Pending Caseload

	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2006	5,634	905	279
2005	6,248	865	213
2004	6,004	759	166
2003	5,840	751	183
2002	5,551	689	155

Total Caseload

	Filed	Disposed
2006	95,082	103,861
2005	103,026	106,274
2004	101,613	104,966
2003	112,451	120,167
2002	109,675	116,337

Total Caseload

	Filed	Disposed
2006	45,413	45,625
2005	47,625	45,451
2004	40,039	39,374
2003	40,778	39,797
2002	42,342	40,662

NINTH CIRCUIT

(Third Appellate District)

Counties (seats):

Fulton (Lewistown)
Hancock (Carthage)
Henderson (Oquawka)
Knox (Galesburg)
McDonough (Macomb)
Warren (Monmouth)

Stephen C. Mathers
Chief Judge

130 S. Lafayette Street
Suite 30
Macomb, IL 61455

Circuit Population:
166,497
(2006 est.)

Circuit Judges:

Edward R. Danner, William C. Davis, Larry W. Heiser,
William D. Henderson, Gregory K. McClintock, Scott
Shipplett, James B. Stewart, David F. Stoverink, David
L. Vancil, Jr.

Associate Judges:

Steven R. Bordner, John R. Clerkin, Richard H.
Gambrell, Patricia A. Walton

Pending Caseload

	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2006	9,392	1,201	240
2005	9,143	1,328	293
2004	8,878	1,192	250
2003	9,219	1,119	407
2002	8,730	1,149	337

Total Caseload

	Filed	Disposed
2006	39,013	39,140
2005	39,666	39,033
2004	40,776	40,514
2003	45,338	44,069
2002	45,738	43,633



Greene County
Carrollton
7th Judicial Circuit
(Greene County Photo)



Pike County
Pittsfield
8th Judicial Circuit
(Pike County Photo)



Fulton County
Lewistown
9th Judicial Circuit
(Fulton County Photo)



Stark County
Toulon
10th Judicial Circuit
(Stark County Photo)



Logan County
Lincoln
11th Judicial Circuit
(Logan County Photo)



Will County
Joliet
12th Judicial Circuit
(Will County Photo)

TENTH CIRCUIT

(Third Appellate District)

Counties (seats):
Marshall (Lacon)
Peoria (Peoria)
Putnam (Hennepin)
Stark (Toulon)
Tazewell (Pekin)

John A. Barra
Chief Judge
Peoria County
Courthouse
324 Main Street, #215
Peoria, IL 61602

Circuit Population:
338,295
(2006 est.)

Circuit Judges:

Stuart P. Borden, Michael E. Brandt, Kevin R. Galley,
Paul P. Gilfillan, Richard E. Grawey, Stephen A. Kouri,
James E. Shadid, Scott A. Shore, Joe R. Vespa

Associate Judges:

Glenn H. Collier, David J. Dubicki, Chris L. Fredericksen,
Kim L. Kelley, Timothy M. Lucas, Jerelyn D. Maher,
Richard D. McCoy, Brian M. Nemenoff, Albert L.
Purham, Jr., Rebecca R. Steenrod

Pending Caseload

	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2006	20,906	1,561	2,611
2005	20,161	1,560	2,582
2004	18,793	1,458	3,051
2003	25,701	1,666	2,813
2002	24,181	1,541	2,815

Total Caseload

	Filed	Disposed
2006	109,580	109,244
2005	106,672	106,391
2004	102,834	107,437
2003	97,400	96,867
2002	102,622	102,670

ELEVENTH CIRCUIT

(Fourth Appellate District)

TWELFTH CIRCUIT

(Third Appellate District)

Counties (seats):
Ford (Paxton)
Livingston (Pontiac)
Logan (Lincoln)
McLean (Bloomington)
Woodford (Eureka)

Elizabeth A. Robb
Chief Judge
McLean County
Law & Justice Center
104 W. Front St., #511
Bloomington, IL 61701

Circuit Population:
282,277
(2006 est.)

Circuit Judges:

Donald D. Bernardi, David L. Coogan, Scott D. Drazewski, Kevin P. Fitzgerald, Harold J. Frobish, John B. Huschen, Stephen R. Pacey, G. Michael Prall, Charles G. Reynard, James E. Souk

Associate Judges:

Jennifer Hartmann Bauknecht, Donald A. Behle, David W. Butler, John Casey Costigan, Charles M. Feeney III, Rebecca Simmons Foley, Robert L. Freitag, Paul G. Lawrence, Robert M. Travers

County (seat):
Will (Joliet)

Stephen D. White
Chief Judge
Will County
Courthouse
14 W. Jefferson, #439
Joliet, IL 60431

Circuit Population:
668,217
(2006 est.)

Circuit Judges:

Carla J. Alessio Policandriotes, Amy M. Bertani-Tomczak, Gerald R. Kinney, Rodney B. Lechwar, William G. McMenamin, Susan T. O'Leary, Edward F. Petka, Daniel J. Rozak, Richard C. Schoenstedt, Richard J. Siegel

Associate Judges:

James Jeffrey Allen, Robert J. Baron, Bennett J. Braun, Robert P. Brumund, Edward A. Burmila, Jr., James E. Egan, James E. Garrison, Lawrence C. Gray, Ludwig J. Kuhar, Jr., Robert P. Livas, Robert C. Lorz, Rick A. Mason, Barbara N. Petrungaro, Joseph C. Polito, Michael J. Powers, Marzell L. Richardson, Jr., Marilee Viola

Pending Caseload

	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2006	8,963	1,281	1,158
2005	8,374	1,331	968
2004	7,730	1,284	764
2003	7,719	1,414	580
2002	8,618	1,469	545

Total Caseload

	Filed	Disposed
2006	93,957	93,019
2005	87,888	89,665
2004	81,819	86,651
2003	87,615	91,800
2002	87,853	91,231

Pending Caseload

	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2006	19,055	2,795	1,346
2005	17,073	2,369	1,353
2004	18,008	2,257	1,219
2003	17,630	2,192	1,062
2002	17,065	2,418	1,312

Total Caseload

	Filed	Disposed
2006	195,536	196,337
2005	188,475	209,082
2004	167,579	171,009
2003	159,997	161,365
2002	161,622	170,560

THIRTEENTH CIRCUIT

(Third Appellate District)

FOURTEENTH CIRCUIT

(Third Appellate District)

Counties (seats):
Bureau (Princeton)
Grundy (Morris)
LaSalle (Ottawa)

James A. Lanuti
Chief Judge
LaSalle County
Courthouse
119 W. Madison, #204
Ottawa, IL 61350

Circuit Population:
194,150
(2006 est.)

Counties (seats):
Henry (Cambridge)
Mercer (Aledo)
Rock Island (Rock Island)
Whiteside (Morrison)

Jeffrey W. O'Connor
Chief Judge
Rock Island County
Courthouse
210 15th Street, #408
Rock Island, IL 61201

Circuit Population:
274,719
(2006 est.)

Circuit Judges:

Marc Bernabei, Eugene P. Daugherty, Joseph P. Hettel,
Robert C. Marsaglia, Cynthia M. Raccuglia, Howard C.
Ryan, Jr.

Associate Judges:

William P. Balestri, James L. Brusatte, Daniel J. Bute, A.
Scott Madson, Lance R. Peterson

Circuit Judges:

Joseph F. Beatty, Walter D. Braud, James G. Conway,
Jr., Ted Hamer, John L. Hauptman, Lori R. Lefstein, F.
Michael Meersman, Stanley B. Steines, Charles H.
Stengel, Mark A. VandeWiele, Larry S. Vandersnic

Associate Judges:

Michael R. Albert, John L. Bell, Thomas C. Berglund,
Alan G. Blackwood, Raymond J. Conklin, John R.
McClellan, Jr., Dana R. McReynolds, James J. Mesich,
Carol M. Pentuic

Pending Caseload

	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2006	5,201	490	306
2005	4,916	458	242
2004	4,706	438	236
2003	4,923	381	238
2002	5,370	321	250

Total Caseload

	Filed	Disposed
2006	58,133	57,913
2005	57,426	55,828
2004	54,682	56,734
2003	62,221	61,224
2002	60,167	59,854

Pending Caseload

	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2006	15,091	1,548	1,125
2005	14,007	1,362	902
2004	13,413	1,341	839
2003	12,657	1,286	895
2002	12,216	1,267	857

Total Caseload

	Filed	Disposed
2006	82,504	78,470
2005	79,127	78,509
2004	82,520	82,246
2003	87,972	84,952
2002	87,309	85,069

FIFTEENTH CIRCUIT

(Second Appellate District)

Counties (seats):

Carroll (Mount Carroll)

Jo Daviess (Galena)

Lee (Dixon)

Ogle (Oregon)

Stephenson (Freeport)

William A. Kelly

Chief Judge

Ogle County

Courthouse

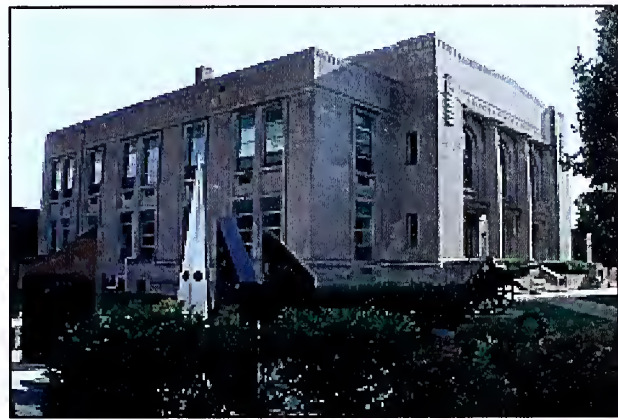
106 S. Fifth St., #306A

Oregon, IL 61061

Circuit Population:

176,544

(2006 est.)



Grundy County

Morris

13th Judicial Circuit

(Grundy County Photo)

Circuit Judges:

Michael Paul Bald, Val Gunnarsson, Ronald M. Jacobson, Michael Mallon, John E. Payne, Stephen C. Pemberton, Theresa L. Ursin

Associate Judges:

Jacquelyn D. Ackert, Charles T. Beckman, Robert T. Hanson, James M. Hauser, David L. Jeffrey, John F. Joyce, Kathleen O. Kauffmann, Victor V. Sprengelmeyer



Henry County

Cambridge

14th Judicial Circuit

(Henry County Photo)

Pending Caseload

	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2006	4,519	786	503
2005	4,641	712	420
2004	4,800	780	443
2003	4,718	682	676
2002	4,738	728	547

Total Caseload

	Filed	Disposed
2006	48,224	46,453
2005	47,002	47,064
2004	50,347	48,862
2003	55,740	54,150
2002	56,564	54,458



Lee County

Dixon

15th Judicial Circuit

(Lee County Photo)



DeKalb County
Sycamore
16th Judicial Circuit
(DeKalb County Photo)



Boone County
Belvidere
17th Judicial Circuit
(Boone County Photo)



DuPage County
Wheaton
18th Judicial Circuit
(DuPage County Photo)

SIXTEENTH CIRCUIT (Second Appellate District)

Counties (seats):
DeKalb (Sycamore)
Kane (Geneva)
Kendall (Yorkville)

Donald C. Hudson
Chief Judge
Kane County
Judicial Center
37 W. 777 Rte. 38, #400 A
St. Charles, IL 60175

Circuit Population:
682,032
(2006 est.)

Circuit Judges:

Judith M. Brawka, F. Keith Brown, Michael J. Colwell, Philip L. DiMarzio, Patrick J. Dixon, Donald J. Fabian, Patricia P. Golden, Joseph M. Grady, Kurt Klein, Richard J. Larson, Thomas E. Mueller, Timothy Q. Sheldon, Robert B. Spence, Robbin J. Stuckert, Grant S. Wegner

Associate Judges:

Allen M. Anderson, William P. Brady, Franklin D. Brewe, Alan W. Cagerman, James Donnelly, Wiley W. Edmondson, James C. Hallock, Robert L. Janes, Marmarie J. Kostelny, Timothy J. McCann, Robert J. Morrow, Edward C. Schreiber, Mary Karen Simpson, Stephen Sullivan, William H. Weir, Leonard J. Wojtecki

Pending Caseload

	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2006	19,315	4,219	1,938
2005	12,639	4,029	2,296
2004	11,879	6,232	2,827
2003	12,918	4,706	2,668
2002	12,962	4,145	2,019

Total Caseload

	Filed	Disposed
2006	214,977	200,967
2005	199,615	201,564
2004	184,973	190,335
2003	195,051	331,331
2002	199,090	321,918

SEVENTEENTH CIRCUIT

(Second Appellate District)

Counties (seats):
Boone (Belvidere)
Winnebago (Rockford)

Kathryn E. Zenoff
Chief Judge
Winnebago County
Courthouse
400 West State Street
Rockford, IL 61101

Circuit Population:
348,252
(2006 est.)

Circuit Judges:

Rosemary Collins, Timothy R. Gill, Gerald F. Grubb,
Janet R. Holmgren, John Todd Kennedy, Joseph G.
McGraw, Ronald L. Pirrello, J. Edward Prochaska

Associate Judges:

Joseph J. Bruce, Fernando L. Engelsma, Patrick L.
Heaslip, James W. Jerz, Richard A. Lucas, Steven M.
Nash, Steven L. Nordquist, Gary Pumilia, R. Craig
Sahlstrom, Brian Dean Shore, John R. Truitt, Steven G.
Vecchio, Ronald J. White

Pending Caseload

	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2006	19,958	5,067	3,323
2005	18,180	4,106	3,284
2004	17,260	4,266	3,172
2003	20,066	4,117	3,157
2002	21,058	3,641	3,326

Total Caseload

	Filed	Disposed
2006	121,751	118,143
2005	121,539	118,776
2004	124,542	123,506
2003	120,729	117,092
2002	117,743	115,835

EIGHTEENTH CIRCUIT

(Second Appellate District)

County (seat):
DuPage (Wheaton)

Ann B. Jorgensen
Chief Judge
DuPage County
Courthouse
505 N. County Farm Rd.
Wheaton, IL 60187

Circuit Population:
932,670
(2006 est.)

Circuit Judges:

Robert J. Anderson, George J. Bakalis, Michael J. Burke,
Kathryn E. Creswell, Stephen J. Culliton, Edward R.
Duncan, Jr., John T. Elsner, Rodney W. Equi, Robert K.
Kilander, Kenneth Moy, Kenneth Popejoy, Perry R.
Thompson, Hollis L. Webster, Bonnie M. Wheaton

Associate Judges:

Kenneth A. Abraham, C. Stanley Austin, Joseph S. Bongiorno,
Linda E. Davenport, John W. Demling, Brian J. Diamond,
Peter J. Dockery, Thomas C. Dudgeon, Mark W. Dwyer,
Blanche Hill Fawell, William I. Ferguson, Dorothy F. French,
Nicholas J. Galasso, Daniel P. Guerin, Bruce R. Kelsey, John J.
Kinsella, James J. Konetski, Patrick J. Leston, Brian R.
McKillip, Jane Hird Mitton, John Panegasser, Cary B. Pierce,
Thomas J. Riggs, Elizabeth W. Sexton, Terence M. Sheen,
George J. Sotos, Ronald D. Sutter

Pending Caseload

	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2006	14,041	2,314	801
2005	13,000	2,284	700
2004	13,366	2,371	566
2003	13,633	2,149	635
2002	12,685	2,126	769

Total Caseload

	Filed	Disposed
2006	320,626	340,619
2005	314,643	329,863
2004	317,746	337,745
2003	318,773	317,818
2002	326,176	318,132

NINETEENTH CIRCUIT

(Second Appellate District)

TWENTIETH CIRCUIT

(Fifth Appellate District)

County (seat):

*Lake (Waukegan)

* The new 22nd Judicial Circuit (McHenry County) was created by Public Act 93-0541, effective December 4, 2006. Statistical data contained in this publication, with the exception of adult and juvenile probation statistics, includes McHenry County with the 19th Judicial Circuit for all of calendar year 2006.

Christopher C. Starck
Chief Judge
Lake County Courthouse
18 N. County St.
Waukegan, IL 60085

Circuit Population:
713,076
(2006 est.)

Circuit Judges:

James K. Booras, George Bridges, Fred Foreman, David M. Hall, Raymond J. McKoski, Margaret J. Mullen, John T. Phillips, Victoria A. Rossetti, Mary S. Schostok, Henry C. Tonigan III, Jane D. Waller

Associate Judges:

Valerie Boettle Ceckowski, Raymond D. Collins, Wallace B. Dunn, Michael J. Fritz, Michael J. Fusz, Donald H. Geiger, Mitchell L. Hoffman, Brian P. Hughes, Charles D. Johnson, Patrick N. Lawler, Sarah P. Lessman, Victoria L. Martin, Jorge L. Ortiz, Theodore S. Potkonjak, Helen Rozenberg, George D. Strickland, Christopher Stride, Nancy S. Waites, Joseph R. Waldeck, Diane E. Winter

Pending Caseload

	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2006	15,822	3,038	1,169
2005	14,407	2,716	1,096
2004	13,968	2,261	1,011
2003	14,525	3,496	905
2002	14,607	3,564	1,022

Total Caseload

	Filed	Disposed
2006	350,084	364,733
2005	350,018	367,118
2004	344,323	357,992
2003	336,417	349,124
2002	331,611	345,490

Counties (seats):

Monroe (Waterloo)
Perry (Pinckneyville)
Randolph (Chester)
St. Clair (Belleville)
Washington (Nashville)

John C. Baricevic
Chief Judge
County Building
10 Public Square
Belleville, IL 62220

Circuit Population:
363,615
(2006 est.)

Circuit Judges:

James W. Campanella, Lloyd A. Cueto, Dennis B. Doyle, Annette A. Eckert, Jan V. Fiss, Dennis Hatch, Robert P. LeChien, Michael J. O'Malley, William A. Schuwerk, Jr., Milton S. Wharton, Patrick M. Young

Associate Judges:

Richard A. Aguirre, Brian A. Babka, Walter C. Brandon, Jr., Richard Brown, Laninya Cason, Ellen A. Dauber, Andrew J. Gleeson, Vincent J. Lopinot, Alexis Otis-Lewis, James M. Radcliffe III, Stephen R. Rice, Heinz M. Rudolf

Pending Caseload

	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2006	16,997	1,642	300
2005	17,050	1,620	294
2004	15,904	1,925	336
2003	17,405	1,821	279
2002	17,131	1,585	251

Total Caseload

	Filed	Disposed
2006	138,303	122,729
2005	136,404	121,508
2004	129,766	125,072
2003	138,784	133,108
2002	140,097	130,886

TWENTY-FIRST CIRCUIT

(Third Appellate District)

Counties (seats):
 Iroquois (Watseka)
 Kankakee (Kankakee)

Clark E. Erickson
Chief Judge
 Kankakee County
 Courthouse
 450 East Court St.
 Kankakee, IL 60901

Circuit Population:
139,688
 (2006 est.)

Circuit Judges:
 Adrienne W. Albrecht, Kathy S. Elliott, Michael J. Kick,
 Gordon Lee Lustfeldt, Susan Sumner Tungate, Kendall
 O. Wenzelman

Associate Judges:
 James B. Kinzer, Michael D. Kramer, William O.
 Schmidt, J. Scott Swaim

Pending Caseload			
	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2006	15,795	842	811
2005	14,957	847	776
2004	16,233	851	809
2003	16,243	934	1,090
2002	15,394	949	1,179

Total Caseload		
	Filed	Disposed
2006	48,072	45,708
2005	45,903	46,769
2004	47,879	47,704
2003	46,658	46,533
2002	47,898	56,680



Lake County
 Waukegan
 19th Judicial Circuit
 (Lake County Photo)



Monroe County
 Waterloo
 20th Judicial Circuit
 (Monroe County Photo)



Kankakee County
 Kankakee
 21st Judicial Circuit
 (Kankakee County Photo)

TWENTY-SECOND CIRCUIT

(Second Appellate District)



McHenry County
Woodstock
22nd Judicial Circuit
(McHenry County Photo)

County (seat):

***McHenry (Woodstock)**

* The new 22nd Judicial Circuit (McHenry County) was created by Public Act 93-0541, effective December 4, 2006. Statistical data contained in this publication, with the exception of adult and juvenile probation statistics, includes McHenry County with the 19th Judicial Circuit for all of calendar year 2006.

Michael J. Sullivan
Chief Judge
McHenry County
Government Center
2200 N. Seminary Ave.
Woodstock, IL 60098

Circuit Population:
312,373
(2006 est.)

Circuit Judges:

Michael T. Caldwell, Michael J. Chmiel, Joseph P. Condon, Maureen P. McIntyre, Sharon Prather, Charles P. Weech

Associate Judges:

John D. Bolger, Michael W. Feetterer, Gordon E. Graham, Suzanne C. Mangiamele, Robert A. Wilbrandt, Jr., Gerald M. Zopp, Jr.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE



ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

The Executive Office is comprised of the Administrative Director, the Executive Assistant to the Director, the Senior Attorney, attorneys, and administrative staff.

Through the Administrative Director, the Executive Office is responsible for coordinating and guiding the operations of each of the divisions of the Administrative Office and serves as a central resource for the multitude of operational issues which impact the administration of the judicial branch.



**Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts
Springfield**

(Photo by Daniels-Ackerman Photography)

The **Executive Office**, on behalf of the Supreme Court, also manages and coordinates liaison activities with executive and legislative branch officials and agencies. One of the major duties performed for the Supreme Court is the consideration of non-routine administrative matters, which are presented during each of the Court's terms. The Administrative Director, in collaboration with the Chief Justice, prepares and presents the agenda issues to the Court for discussion and disposition. Agenda items approved by the Court for action are then implemented by the Director through the Executive Office.

The Executive Office plans and directs Administrative Office staff support for the Supreme Court Committees and the Committees of the Illinois Judicial Conference. The study and recommendations which flow from each Judicial Conference Committee to the Supreme Court greatly impact matters related to improving the administration of justice in Illinois. Consistent with the Court's increased reliance on the work of the Judicial Conference committees to examine, for the Court's consideration, matters of judicial branch policy and practice, the Court again assigned specific tasks and projects to each Judicial Conference Committee in 2006. The Administrative Director assigns senior level staff with subject matter

expertise to serve as liaisons to assist each committee in their assignments.

In 2006, the Executive Office, in its administration of Rule 39 (Appointment of Associate Judges) on behalf of the Supreme Court, conducted twenty-two associate judge elections in fourteen of Illinois' twenty-three judicial circuits. Further, in 2006, the Executive Office scheduled and finalized procedural and logistical components for administering the 2007 quadrennial reappointment process of all eligible Illinois associate judges. The Executive Office also processes applications filed under Supreme Court Rule 295, which concerns the assignment of associate judges to felony jurisdictions. Additionally, applications for licenses issued to those law students seeking to provide limited legal representation under Supreme Court Rule 711 are processed through the Executive Office.

In response to the legislative creation of the Twenty-Second Judicial Circuit, in which the County of McHenry become a new, single county circuit effective December 4, 2006, the Executive Office coordinated a series of planning and preparation meetings with the new circuit's administrative staff. Specifically, administrative and programmatic matters, including such issues as judgeships, court management resources and structure, and the operation of mandatory arbi-

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE DIRECTORY

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Cynthia Y. Cobbs, Director
Michael Tardy, Executive Assistant
Marcia M. Meis, Senior Attorney

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE DIVISIONS

Court Services Division
James W. Redlich
Assistant Director

Judicial Education Division
Lisa Jacobs
Assistant Director

Probation Services Division
Cheryl Barrett
Assistant Director

Judicial Management Information Services (JMIS)
Skip Robertson, Assistant Director

Administrative Services Division
Kathleen L. O'Hara, Assistant Director

Administrative Office - Chicago
222 North LaSalle Street, 13th Floor
Chicago, IL 60601
(312) 793-3250
FAX: (312) 793-1335

Administrative Office - Springfield
3101 Old Jacksonville Road
Springfield, IL 62704
(217) 558-4490
FAX: (217) 785-3905

tration, were reviewed and managed as a component of the very successful transition.

Other matters which fall within the scope of the Executive Office's activities include securing and tracking legal representation through the Office of the Attorney General for members of the judicial branch named in a case or controversy arising out of the performance of their official duties. Executive Office staff also negotiates, prepares, and manages office leases and contracts for the Supreme and Appellate Courts, mandatory arbitration programs, and the Administrative Office.

All vendor contracts generated by the Administrative Office for use in securing goods and services are reviewed and approved by the Executive Office. Written summaries of recent Supreme Court opinions are prepared by legal staff within the Executive Office for distribution to all Illinois Judges. Additionally, the Executive Office provides secretariat services to the Illinois Courts Commission, including filing and preservation of Commission records, distributing the Official Illinois Courts Commission Reports, and performing all other duties typically executed by a clerk of a court of record. Executive Office staff also prepares and executes grants which provide for programming funded through the Lawyers' Assistance Program Act.

In 2006, the Administrative Director reconvened the Probation Funding Task Force, which consists of judicial, probation and county government representatives from all five court districts. The Task Force is recharged to discuss and offer recommendations on probation plans and programs, including efforts to maximize revenue to counties from federal sources for state probation reimbursement.

Finally, in 2006, the Administrative Director, in the management of Illinois' Court Improvement Program (CIP), obtained two new federal grants directed to the development of an automated, case specific, data system and expanded training opportunities for all key stakeholders in the child protection arena. The CIP is a federally funded initiative, created by Congress in 1995, to assist state courts in strengthening and advancing systemic efforts to improve outcomes for families and children subject to abuse, neglect and dependency proceedings. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services annually distributes federal funds to each state's highest court. Since Federal Fiscal Year 2000, the Administrative Office has administered the CIP on behalf of the Supreme Court of Illinois.



Inside the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

The **Administrative Services Division** consists of five units that provide technical and support services to the judicial branch: Budget, Vouchering, Payroll, Human Resources, and Mail/Reprographics. The Budget Unit works closely with the Administrative Director to develop the judicial branch budget. Staff of this unit also provide daily accounting of expenditures and projected operating costs. The Accounting Unit processes all payment vouchers for the Supreme Court, the Appellate Court, the state-paid functions of the circuit courts, and the Administrative Office. The Accounting Unit also maintains all financial records for the expenditure of resources appropriated by the General Assembly. Staff of this unit work closely with staff of the Comptroller's Office to reconcile payment information and provide that office any additional information needed to facilitate the payment of judicial branch bills. The Payroll Unit maintains all payroll records for the current state-paid judicial branch employees, as well as records for all previous employees. Staff of this unit also work with the Office of the Comptroller in processing the payroll for over 1,500 current judicial branch employees, as well as interact with personnel within the Department of Central Management Services (CMS) in the coordination of employee benefit programs, including health, dental and life insurance. The Human Resource Unit provides personnel services to judicial branch employees and managers. Staff within this unit maintain comprehensive attendance records for all judicial personnel covered by the Supreme Court's *Leave of Absence Policies* and assist individuals with questions regarding the associated paid and

unpaid leave of absences. Staff interact with CMS personnel to coordinate the state's workers' compensation program, and also work with judicial branch employees and managers in administering the judicial branch's classification and compensation plan. When requested, staff also assist judicial branch managers in recruitment and selection process, including the placement of advertisements, the dissemination, collection, and review of applications, administering proficiency testing and securing reference checks. The Mail/Reprographics Unit oversees the distribution of mail and parcel

services for the Administrative Office. Computerized records are maintained in order to track packages. The Unit also coordinates copying and mailing of large objects. Acting as its own printing shop, staff review materials presented for copying and determine the best method to replicate the originals.

The **Court Services Division** is involved in a wide range of activities and projects affecting judges, circuit clerks, and other components of the judicial branch of government. Ongoing responsibilities include staffing Supreme Court and the Judicial Conference committees, as well as the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges, the production of the *Judicial Conference Report*, and the production of this annual report. The Division also provides legislative support services to the Supreme Court, and prepares legislative summaries for the Chief Circuit Judges and Circuit Clerks. Division staff serve as liaison for court-annexed mandatory arbitration programs and mediation programs. Division labor relations staff represents judicial employees in collective bargaining for approximately 40 contracts. As a result of the passage of Public Act 93-541, which became effective December 4, 2006, the division provided assistance in the creation of the new twenty-second judicial circuit (McHenry County). Additionally, under Supreme Court Rule 58, the seventeenth and twenty-first judicial circuits completed a voluntary judicial performance evaluation. In 2006, Court Services staff processed 88 applications for membership into the Capital Litigation Trial Bar as well as 20 applications for

certification as an approved provider of programs for Continuing Legal Education Programs required by Supreme Court Rule 714(g). The Division also processed the removal of 57 members of the Capital Litigation Trial Bar for failure to comply with continuing education requirements and assisted in the appointments of new members to all of the Capital Litigation Trial Bar Screening Panels. Division staff continued to manage all technical, fiscal and program components of the federally-funded statewide Court Improvement Program (CIP) for child welfare. CIP has now greatly expanded with the addition of two new grant awards – one for training and one for data collection and analysis.

The Court Services Division continues to serve as liaison to the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Article V Rules, which includes staffing support for the Article V Subcommittee on Bonds, Fines, and Court Appearances. The Division provides a wide range of guidance and technical support services to circuit clerks and their staff. The Division staffs the Oversight Board for Continuing Education of the Illinois Association of Court Clerks which sponsored two educational programs for circuit clerks and their staff and administered and monitored the New Clerk Mentor Program. Two updates of the *Manual on Recordkeeping* were completed and distributed, electronically, to Chief Circuit Judges and Circuit Clerks. The Division along with the Court Information System Technology Advisory Committee (CISTAC) continues to update Automated Disposition Reporting procedures, the AOIC Data Dictionary, and the *Civil Procedure Manual*. The Supreme Court approved the Electronic Business Initiative which will provide the framework to define specific statewide e-Business services that would benefit and promote the continued growth of electronic business initiatives in the trial courts. The Electronic Filing Pilot Project was expanded to include Cook and Will Counties in 2006. Additionally, DuPage County was approved to expand their e-Filing Pilot by including additional case types. On December 20, 2006, the Supreme Court entered

an order establishing "*Standards for Accepting Electronic Pleas of Guilty in the Illinois Courts Pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 529*" to maintain the orderly development of practices and procedures for electronically accepting voluntary pleas of guilty from offenders in minor traffic and conservation offenses. The Division supplied merged jury lists to 98 counties along with petit juror and grand jury handbooks to the counties requesting them. The Division continues to manage the Offense Code Table (OFT) as a method of identifying offenses reported through the Automated Disposition Reporting (ADR) Program. ADR currently processes traffic and criminal dispositions from 79 counties statewide. A supplemental DUI update of the OFT was released in January 2006. A complete updated table was issued in July of 2006. Over 2.3 million records of individual offender sentencing data collected through the ADR Program were assembled and provided to the CLEAR (Criminal Law Edit, Alignment and Reform) Commission to assist their efforts in reforming the Code of Corrections. In order to ensure ongoing repairs and renovations of state owned facilities used by the judicial branch, the Division also assisted the Director in formulating a long-range capital development plan.

The **Judicial Education Division** oversees the development of judicial education resources to ensure that Illinois judges may develop and enhance the knowledge and skills they need to be effective jurists. To do so, the Division provides extensive guidance and administrative support to the Illinois Judicial Conference Committee on



Inside the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Education, the Supreme Court Committee on Capital Cases, the Judicial Mentor Committee and other committees or groups convened for the purpose of developing judicial education resources. In 2006, the Supreme Court promulgated Minimum Continuing Judicial Education (MCJE) requirements for all Appellate, Circuit and Associate judges. In response, the Division guided development of a new 30 hour curriculum for the Education Conference, to be presented to all Illinois judges beginning in 2008, as well as the planning for the preparation of "judicial benchbooks" in six distinct topics or areas of Illinois law. To prepare for implementation, the Division also worked closely with the Committee on Education to enhance the judicial education needs assessment processes in place and to improve faculty recruitment and development efforts. The Division also planned and coordinated the 2006 Education Conference, attended by Illinois' more than 900 judges, oversaw presentation of the annual seminar series, comprised of six regional (2 day) seminars and two mini (1 day) seminars, presented the annual New Judges Seminar and conducted a Faculty Development Workshop for judges serving as faculty for Judicial Conference programs. In addition to its work with the Committee on Education, the Division also assists the Supreme Court Committee on Capital Cases in presenting two Capital Cases Seminars each year for Illinois judges hearing death penalty cases, in accordance with Supreme Court Rule 43. The Division also staffs the Judicial Mentor Committee and administers the Judicial Mentoring Program, which provides an experienced judicial mentor for all new Illinois judges taking the bench. Lastly, the Division collaborates with other Divisions of the Administrative Office to develop customized judicial education programs on such topics as effective child protection practices, at risk youth and families in the justice system and evidence-based practices to reduce recidivism of adult and juvenile offenders.

The **Judicial Management Information Services (JMIS) Division** was established in the early 1980's to support the technical needs of the Supreme and Appellate Courts of Illinois. At that time, the primary objective was the development of an automated case management and docketing system for the review courts. A mainframe platform using proprietary, customized software captured and reported case information to users throughout the state. Currently, JMIS is organized

into four groups within the division that provide technology to the offices and staff of the Illinois Supreme and Appellate Courts, the Supreme Court supporting units, and divisions within the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts. The Application group is responsible for the design, development and support of enterprise database applications. JMIS' Internet Services group designs and maintains the Illinois Court website (www.state.il.us/court), uses Internet technologies to improve the exchange of information, and is involved with the technical review of electronic business projects in the trial courts. JMIS' User Services group staffs the division's help desk, provides telecommunication services, inventory management of IT equipment, and database administration. The Hardware/Software group manages the Court's local and wide area networks, personal computers, printers, network and security administration, and supports the digital recording systems installed in more than two hundred trial court courtrooms. The Court's database environment consists of an IBM RS/6000 system running IBM's AIX Unix operating system which supports Progress client-server applications. In 2005, a Dell/Oracle RAC clustered database platform was installed to support high-end applications and data warehouse repositories. An Oracle 10g Application Server was also installed to provide support for web-based application and development tools. Technology projects anticipated for JMIS include continued support of the Supreme Court digital recording initiative, which captures a digital audio record of trial court hearings, development of new enterprise database applications, and improvements to the infrastructure used throughout the judiciary. JMIS participates in the work of the Illinois Integrated Justice Information System (IIJIS), the Clerks Information System Technical Advisory Committee (CISTAC), is a liaison for the Illinois Judicial Conference Automation and Technology Committee and the Supreme Court Committee to Study Courtroom and Judicial Safety.

The **Probation Services Division** provides services to Chief Judges and their probation staff in all circuits. The Probation and Probation Officer Act, at 730 ILCS 100/15(1), states: "The Supreme Court of Illinois may establish a Division of Probation Services whose purpose shall be the development, establishment, promulgation, and enforcement of uniform standards for probation services in this State, and otherwise carry out the intent of this Act." Consistent with its statutory

responsibility, the mission of the Probation Division is to improve the quality, effectiveness, and professionalism of probation services in Illinois. In carrying out this mission, the Division's monitoring, standard-setting, and technical assistance activities extend to all aspects of the administration and operation of Illinois probation and court services departments. These activities include the administration of state reimbursement to counties for probation services, review and approval of annual probation plans submitted by each department, collection and analysis of statewide probation data, administration of probation employment and compensation standards, development and implementation of effective correctional intervention strategies for offenders on probation, monitoring and evaluation of probation programs and operations, administration of the interstate compact for probationers transferring into or out of the state, design and delivery of basic and advanced training for probation personnel, and provision of technical assistance and staff support to circuit courts to improve the administration and operation of probation services in Illinois. In 2006, the Division continued its efforts to improve probation practices and outcomes through the implementation of evidence-based practices. These research based practices provide a framework for greater public safety through reducing the risk of re-offending by

offenders sentenced to probation. During this year, over 466 adult probation officers and managers were trained on the Effective Casework Model which incorporates the Level of Service Inventory, an advanced offender risk and needs assessment tool. The Division proceeded working with the National Institute of Corrections and the Crime and Justice Institute on a research project developing intermediate and outcome measures for six probation and court service departments to measure the efficacy of probation practices and programs. Specialized training events were held throughout Illinois for probation officers and service providers to promote increased collaboration on developing effective case plans and correctional treatment interventions to reduce offender recidivism. The Division, in collaboration with the University of Illinois at Springfield, worked to enhance the basic training curricula for new adult, juvenile and detention officers. In addition, Division staff have been in the process of planning the delivery of cognitive behavioral programming for adult and juvenile probation officers scheduled for the Spring of 2007. Quality assurance has been another major focus during 2006. An auditing Field Book has been created for Division field staff as a tool to assess probation and court services departments' compliance with the standards and the implementation of evidence-based practices.



Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts



Supreme Court of Illinois
Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts
www.state.il.us/court